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A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF CRITICAL COMMENT

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

EL TRAVERS CLOVER

Editor

INTREPID SAN FRANCISCO: GREETING

VISITORS to the San Francisco Exposition, which closes its brilliant and all too brief life, officially, will experience a pang of regret that the color, reared as by magic on the shores of the Pacific, will presently be only a memory. But it is a very precious memory, as dear to Californians as was the White City to Chicagoans, which celebrated the advent of Columbus in the New World. It was the discovery of the Pacific that the Pan-American International Exposition of San Francisco owed and in no degree has the wonderful architectural vision proved disappointing. We can all agree with President Wilson that the Exposition in its inception and successful accomplishment gave striking evidence of the practical genius and artistic taste of America; afforded impressive illustrations of the development of the arts of peace and was eloquent of a new spirit "which is to unite east and west and make all the world partners in the common enterprises of progress and humanity," but we see beyond that, in the exposition a visualization of the united and indomitable will that recognizes no limits, that rises superior to all extraneous complications—even a colossal world war—and, regardless of official discouragements, never turning aside from its path originally planned. This is what, to our eyes, the exposition more accurately typifies, more completely reflects. To that superb courage, that indomitable disregard of detracting and distracting circumstances which would have placed a complete quietus on any similar achievement elsewhere conceived, we owe our profound respects. San Francisco has shown herself to be of heroic mould in her undeviating course of Los Angeles and elsewhere in the state rise to one man to pay deserved tribute to that sublime spirit, which halts at nothing, which brooks no delay in the attaining of a set purpose.

QUEER MODERN KNIGHT-ERRANTRY

It is not strange that the general verdict in England of Henry Ford's projected peace cruise stamps the bit manufacturer merely as an adroit advertiser. He is more than that; he is, like many another made man, so excessively proud of the result that the attack of megalomania has followed in natural sequence. Having done one big thing, i. e., modeled the Ford, why cannot he be equally successful in other things? Thus, we have seen Mr. Ford voicing his opinion of late on every topic under the sun and all with the air of a Sir Oracle. We confess to a measure of incredulity at finding so many apparently sensible citizens of this republic signifying their intention of shipping for the cruise. True, not all those who first read the "articles" will report when the anchor is cast, but there will be enough mustered in for the purpose to make a ship's company. What the peace makers will do when they arrive on the other side is known! How they will be received we hesitate to guess. With jeers and fleers we opine, especially by the muck-raking press. Much as the world wants to see Ford, it must come, not by the interference of ill-advised outsiders, but through the negotiations of the powers directly concerned. Mr. Ford is decidedly vague in regard to his mode of procedure. He is going "to try to get the boys out of the trenches and back home by Christmas Day," but just how he proposes to reach "the boys" is not clear. Perhaps, he will call a mass meeting of the soldiers, getting them out of the trenches on the firing line while

he explains his mission. Beautiful! Music by the regimental bands kindly loaned for the occasion. We note that Dr. David Starr Jordan has cautiously wired the leader of the peace expedition that he desires a word with him in New York before accepting the invitation to sail. If Dr. Jordan is the wise man we think he is he will not occupy a berth aboard the peace ship until the self-imposed peace-maker has fully outlined his plan of campaign. After that we venture to say the expedition will move down the bay without the Californian. Of all the foolish feats of knight-errantry performed in a materialistic world this attempt of Henry Ford promises to be the oddest. That the peace cruise is conceived in earnest is hard to believe. Is the country lacking in humor that the mental gyrations of the Detroit crusader are taken seriously?

MAKE WAY FOR PROSPERITY

LET everybody agree to "shoot on the spot" any villain that dares to place an obstacle in the way of Miss Prosperity, whose promised advent has been announced this week by several prominent Los Angelenos lately returned from an inspection of the eastern business field. The inspiring picture verbally painted by Mr. Robert A. Rowan fairly makes one's mouth water. He has seen the New York hotels turning away thousands daily and within the last few months twenty-five thousand offices have been rented. Adds this delightful recontre: "Hundreds of millions of dollars have been dumped into New York for the payment of goods at fancy prices, and there is a new crop of millionaires who are spending their money freely. Everybody throughout the east is making money, and, in fact, there is so much money that it is becoming a drug on the market." On the word of Colonel Garland this is no "pipe dream" of his worthy colleague in the local realty field. "Everywhere in the east, prosperity is rampant," he assures us, and looks to see it reach here muy pronto. Well, let it come! Southern California will not offer strenuous objections. In fact, we are inclined to believe that a roping party might be quickly formed within a block of the Los Angeles Realty Board building to go half way to lasso the coy visitor if any signs of dilly-dallying were exhibited.

GENUINE PEACE METHODS

WHAT a contrast in methods is offered by a study of the peace plans of Baron Shibusawa, the Japanese philanthropist and financier, now in this country, and those so blatantly promulgated by the Detroitier with grandiose illusions, who is preparing to empty the trenches of soldiers in time for Christmas festivities. The baron's idea is to form a six-power alliance, pledged to maintain the peace of the world, which initial association of nations is to induce others, as soon as may be, to join the fold. He promises to go back to his country to win his people over to this plan and suggests that a strong factor in securing international peace would be the establishment of an American hospital in Japan, plans for which already are under way. The mikado has headed the million-dollar subscription fund with a substantial contribution. This is inspiring news. It will tend to that rapprochement of the two countries which unprejudiced Americans realize is so necessary in allaying the feeling of apprehension so assiduously nurtured by the anti-Asiatic leaguers of California for political and selfish purposes only. We have been much impressed by Baron Yeichi Shibusawa's personal reasons why he wishes for continued friendship between Japan and the United States. He was a boy of fourteen when, sixty-three years ago, this country forcibly knocked at Japan's door and awoke the nation from its dream of centuries. The Baron confesses that he listened to the native political agitators and was indignant at what he considered was an unpardonable act of treason in opening the country to foreign intercourse. But his studies in France cured him of his mistaken antagonism to the progressive policy of his government and he began to realize the significance of the step Japan had taken by the advice of the United States. Says the Baron: "It was, indeed, a turning point in the destiny of the nation and it was fortunate that the power which set

our face in the right direction in the nick of time was the trans-Pacific republic, traditionally free from territorial aggrandizement and genuinely devoted to the cause of civilization and peaceful commerce. My realization of this important fact was only deepened with the progress of time, and it has been my constant aim to do all I could to foster and maintain the relations of friendship with America, started in such a providential way and so intimately connected with the rise of Japan as a modern power." Baron Shibusawa is not an isolated specimen of his countrymen. There are many in Japan who hold similar enlightened views and their example and influence cannot fail to bring about the entente cordiale between the two countries so earnestly desired by the Japanese statesman and philanthropist now visiting us. But we must meet Japan half way; we must deal as fairly with her subjects as we do with other aliens if we are to continue to remain on amicable terms with our trans-Pacific neighbor. The people of California should take the initiative and instead of antagonizing this spirit of good will see to it that it is encouraged and fostered.

TAFT-GARRISON PEN-TILT

ONCE again has Mr. Taft demonstrated his unfortunate propensity to say the wrong thing at the right time, as he has done on so many occasions since he entered political life. It is his indorsement of the A. Garfield Jones article on the Philippines, published in the Oakland Tribune, not long ago, and reflecting on the Democratic administration, that has aroused the ire of Secretary Garrison of the war department, and evoked from the cabinet officer a sharp arraignment of the former President for what Mr. Garrison terms "statements mendacious in character and mischievous in intent." Mr. Taft defends his action by declaring that there was not the slightest tinge of partisan feeling in his interest in the Philippine problem. He explains that aside from the Jones' reflections he had from other and private sources enough corroboratory evidence to justify his statements that the demoralization of the present government was due to the elimination of Americans in the civil service and the influence of Filipino politicians in controlling Mr. Harrison's action. Secretary Garrison utterly discredits the Garfield Jones critique by making public a letter written by Jones to the war department in which he explains how he came to write the article, indorsed by Mr. Taft, at the instigation of Mr. Loomis, then one of the editors of the Oakland Tribune. Adds Mr. Jones with fatuous complacency: "Now, I have written up a much better article on 'The Filipinos and the Democratic Regime' which is highly favorable, in my estimation, to the Harrison regime, but have not been able to sell it as yet. Will you please give me a list of three or four big newspapers that are most pro-Wilson and are likely to want pro-administration articles on the Philippine Islands?" Of course, this revelation completely bowls over the Jones-Taft anti-administration animadversions and Secretary Garrison would be less than human if he failed to lambast the ex-President for his "blind partisanship." The war secretary reviews Mr. Taft's own attitude in regard to Philippine autonomy and finds it differing in no radical degree from the Wilson viewpoint. To this Mr. Taft retorts that aside from the misleading promise of independence embodied in the Jones bill, the flagrant mistake made in the Philippines has been to eliminate the fine body of American civil service officers, substituting therefor Filipinos without experience and often personally unfitted, to the great detriment of the country. He denies that he has been rankly partisan in emphasizing these conditions and calls attention to his indorsement of the Democratic administration in material crises without regard to party consideration. He characterizes Mr. Garrison's language as "unjust, vehement and unmeasured." Perhaps, it is too harsh. But Mr. Taft was in bad company and suffers by reason of it. He admits that the letter written by Jones and published by Garrison, greatly injures Jones' credibility as a witness, and he deeply regrets that he should have put himself in "such an equivocal and indefensible position." Certainly, Mr. Taft makes a good defense, after being caught in flagrante delicto, as it were. Perhaps, the public might better withhold

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its verdict until opportunity is given it to read the unpublished Jones article on "The Filipinos and the Democratic Regime." Now is a good time for the author to find a ready market for his accommodating literature.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH NEW YORK

ACCORDING to William Allen White, who has been interviewed in New York, the metropolis of the nation has no soul; that, he says, is what's the matter with the chief seaport of the country. Other cities, he finds, do have souls. "To be a St. Louisan, a Chicagoan, a Bostonian, a Philadelphian or a San Franciscan means something definite. To be a New Yorker means to be yourself in a crowd. It is almost impossible to get a sense of team play." It is a fair criticism. Many of us have noted this lack when visiting in the east, and the verdict is general that New York is the most un-American city in the United States. Why? Mr. White explains that it is the absence of home and children. He admits that if you can pay the price, all right. "But then you have to pay the price of having the price." He adds: "You get a lot more home for your dollar elsewhere—in Emporia, for instance, where everybody has a barn—or did have until Henry Ford delivered his deadly blow. If you are a country-bred boy you know what barns mean. They are the center of boyhood, and there are no substitutes. All proper barns are the exclusive property of boys. Remember, you used to say: 'Come over in my barn today?' Never said 'Father's barn,' did you?" Barns, boys, homes, children—endless stretches of them—that's how the Emporia philosopher visualizes our big democracy, which in New York is so sadly wanting. He rather wistfully comments—speaking from the New York viewpoint—"By the time you've earned the price of them, you'll find you have little time left to live in—to do your private thinking and feeling, and your communal thinking and feeling. A cabaret show will just about hold you." It is not a pleasant reflection, but a true one, unfortunately. Home, wife and children; in a word, domesticity, has been the basis of civilization. Yet, sadly observes Mr. White, in New York, "life has got skewgeed until the simple, natural, fundamental satisfactions cost too much and people try to find cheaper artificial substitutes. That," he concludes, "is a good deal of what's the matter with New York."

GOSSIP FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

CONTRARY to all expectation, the attendance at the Exposition for the last month of its brief life has been one of the best in its history. The 110,000 mark was again passed last Saturday, and Sunday the throngs numbered 160,000. So far as San Franciscans are concerned the Exposition during the last weeks has been at the height of its popularity, and the memory of the glory of the closing days will be treasured by every inhabitant. The public schools are closed for the last week of the Fair, children under twelve years of age being given a ten-cent rate. By a happy arrangement the blaze of glory which is marking San Francisco's farewell to her Big Show is augmented by the fact that it is Electrical Prosperity Week throughout the nation. Monday night President C. C. Moore entertained the "Exposition Family" at a dinner and ball, his guests including every employee connected with the management. Wednesday evening the scene of celebration was transferred to the Civic Auditorium where many thousands enjoyed the merry-making of the Prosperity Ball.

At noon Saturday the closing day's exercises will be held in the Court of the Universe when President Wilson's message of greeting and farewell will be received by wireless and communicated to the crowd. At that moment throughout the country,—at 2 p. m. in St. Louis and Chicago, and at 3 p. m. in New York—the memory of the San Francisco Exposition will be toasted by innumerable friends. The electrical parade which is to be the last event of the ten months' program promises to eclipse in splendor and originality any spectacle of the kind ever designed. Meantime, the public has been urged "to get ready to crash your cymbals, beat your drums, blow your horns, throw your hats in the air, shout, sing, laugh and dance," San Francisco "knows how."

Youthful genius has been discovered in the person of Avard Fairbanks of Utah who is only in his eighteenth year and has the distinction of being the youngest art exhibitor at the Exposition. Two of his bronzes in the Palace of Fine Arts have attracted much attention, and the young sculptor who began modeling six years ago has also samples of his precocious talent in the Palace of Education and the Utah building. At the time of the outbreak of the war he was a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

Romanelli's marble, "Christianity Emerging from Paganism," which has adorned the garden of the Italian building at the Exposition, has been refused a place in Golden Gate Park. A number of women had subscribed \$4,000 at which price the sculptor was willing to part with the statue for the purpose designated, but the park commissioners have refused the gift, maintaining that the subject, being of a religious nature, is not suitable for display in a public park. At the same time the commissioners accepted Rodin's

famous statue, "Le Penseur," the gift of Mrs. A. B. Spreckels. They also accepted the Virginia building, the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Virginia Club. This historic replica will find a permanent site in Lincoln Park.

Mayor Rolph was especially honored at the celebration of San Francisco Day and presented with an Exposition medal. The mayor has been making two or three speeches every day for the last ten months, and no doubt felt that this occasion merited an unusual effort. So he eschewed prose and let himself go in a poem of ten stanzas. The merits of the mayoral muse must speak for themselves. Here are two samples:

I've attended all the days.
I've sung every nation's praise.
I've watched them give a million plaques away.
I've helped to celebrate
Every country, town and state,
And worn my high plug hat three times a day.

Let us keep these precious parts,
Splendid Palace of Fine Arts,
And, ever fair, the Avenue of Palms;
Keep the stretch along the bay,
Where the sunlit waters play—
Our Marina, locked in old Pacific's arms.

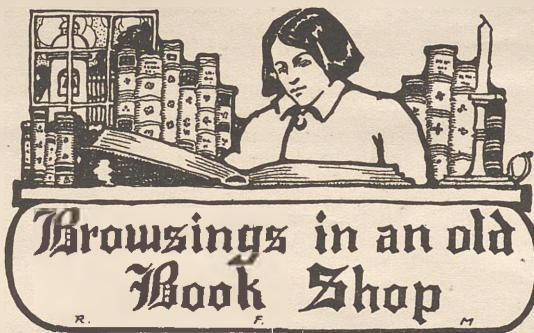
Historians of the Exposition are numerous and many of them will be less fortunate than youthful Mathew Tobriner who, it is said, has found a publisher. Mathew is only eleven years of age but has compiled an exhaustive record of his impressions. His volume will be entitled "A Boy's History of the Exposition."

Many Los Angelans have been taking a last glance at the beauties of the Jewel City during the last few days. Among those who have been enjoying the hospitality of the New York building have been Judge and Mrs. Charles Monroe, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Will E. Dunn and Mr. and Mrs. Allan C. Balch.

Obadiah Rich who for more than thirty years has been connected with the Palace Hotel and who succeeded the late Colonel Kirkpatrick as its manager has resigned. Roy Caruthers, hitherto assistant manager of the Palace, has been appointed manager of both the Palace and the Fairmont.

Carl Lanzer, an elderly violinist who has passed most of his life in the Sierras, is about to embark on a somewhat novel concert tour. He proposes to cross the continent in a large automobile made in the likeness of a fiddle, twenty feet long and ten feet high. The car will be both his home and his concert stage. Three fellow artists will accompany Lanzer to form a string quartet.

San Francisco, December 1.



THEATERGOERS of two generations ago will recall with mingled emotions that spirited melodrama known as "The Jibbenainosay," an adaptation from Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird's famous romance of early Kentucky settlement, "Nick of the Woods." I have a faint notion that I once saw Frank Frayne play Nick, years ago, in Chicago, but the picture is not clear. This week at the Old Book Shop I uncovered a reprint copy of the romance which so thrilled our fathers and grandfathers in the late 30's when "Nick of the Woods" is said to have had a phenomenal sale, for its realistic presentation of Indian and frontier life in the days when Kentucky was in the making as a sovereign state. I confess that I had never read the story, which is remarkably well written, although the situations evolved tax the reader's credulity. But the descriptive passages are vivid and picturesque and the construction reveals great dramatic power. Indeed, Dr. Bird was the author of several stirring and successful plays, notably his tragedy, "The Gladiator," produced by Edwin Forrest who enacted the principal role.

Dr. Bird was also particularly happy in character drawing and in "Nick of the Woods" his pioneers are all strongly individualized. He admits, in his preface, a prejudiced view of the Indians, confessing that the North American savage has never appeared to him the gallant and heroic personage he seems to others, meaning, I infer, Mr. Fenimore Cooper of Leatherstocking memory, whose later tales were contemporary with those of Dr. Bird. Consequently, the Indians are portrayed as without redeeming features—cruel, bloodthirsty, vindictive, ungrateful and cowardly. "Nick of the Woods" treats of that early period of Kentucky when her pioneer settlers were compelled to be fighters as well as farmers—a period the darkest and stormiest in the annals of the Indian border. Rough but generous were these sturdy Americans and Dr. Bird proved himself a rare delineator when he presented these fore-runners of Kentucky's best men and women.

Nick, or the Jibbenainosay is a former settler whose family has been massacred by the Indians and himself left for dead, after being scalped. He survives, recovers and devotes himself to implacable revenge, but assumes to be a man of peace, a Quaker, and is called

"Bloody Nathan" by the white settlers in terms of derision. The Indians fear his advent for, invariably, he leaves his mark—a gashed cross on the breast of the dead savage. The Jibbenainosay seldom used powder and shot, but sprang upon his victim, unawares, and clubbed him to his death. That way of killing better fed his lust for revenge. One of the adventurous scamps portrayed by this author is a good-natured, blustering horsethief, Ralph Stackpole, whose prowess in running off stock and whose narrow escapes from death form thrilling chapters. At one time, when "captivated" by the Indians and death over a slow fire seems to be his certain lot, the hero of the story, Captain Forrester and "Bloody Nathan" come upon the scene and effect a rescue. There are six Indians, but a scheme of attack is framed that they hope will prove successful. Nathan or Nick gives the signal to fire—but the result is worth quoting in full:

"The crash of the pieces, and the fall of the two victims, both marked by a fatal aim, and both pierced through the brain, were the first announcement of peril to their companions, who, springing up with yells of fear and astonishment, and snatching at their arms, looked wildly around them for the unseen foe. The prisoner, also, astonished out of his despair, raised his head from the grass and glared around. The wreaths of smoke, curling over the bushes on the hillside, betrayed the lurking place of the assailants, and savages and prisoner turning together, they all beheld at once the spectacle of two human heads—or, to speak more correctly—two human caps, for the heads were far below them, rising in the smoke and peering over the bushes, as if to mark the result of the volley. Loud, furious, and exulting were the screams of the Indians, as with the speed of thought, seduced by a stratagem often practised among the wild heroes of the border, they raised and discharged their pieces against the imaginary foes so incautiously exposed to their vengeance. The caps fell, and with them the rifles that had been employed to raise them; and the voice of Nathan thundered through the glen, as he grasped his tomahawk and sprang from the ditch. 'Now, friend! Up with thee axe, and do thee duty.'

Good stuff, that! Nathan or Nick of the Woods and the young Captain Forrester leap into the open and rush toward the fire to capture the two loaded guns of the savages they had killed. The unarmed Indians too late grasp their design and seek to gain the prizes. With his axe flourished over his head Nathan rushed against the tallest of the redskins and foremost enemy who, as he advanced, swung his tomahawk in the act of throwing it. But let the author continue this thrilling recital:

"Their weapons parted from their hands at the same moment and with, perhaps, equal accuracy of aim; but meeting with a crash in the air, they fell together to the earth, doing no harm to either. The Indian stooped to recover his weapon, but it was too late. The hand of Nathan was already upon his shoulder; a single effort of his vast strength sufficed to stretch the savage at his feet, and, holding him down with knee and hand, Nathan snatched up the nearest axe. 'If the life of thee tribe was in thee bosom,' he cried, with a look of unrelenting fury, of hatred deep and ineffaceable, 'thee should die the dog's death as thee does!' And with a blow furiously struck, and thrice repeated, he despatched the struggling savage as he lay."

Can you beat it! No wonder our grandsires and sires clamored for "Nick of the Woods." It was the best seller of its day—eighty years ago. Meanwhile, the young Virginian had overmastered his foe who now lay panting on the ground, entirely at Roland's mercy. The victor was inclined to grant an amnesty but Nathan objected. "To the last man of his tribe!" he cried with unexampled ferocity; and without another word, drove the hatchet into the wretch's brain."

Talk about your dime novels! However, "Nick of the Woods" is no mere "yellow-cover." It is remarkably well-written and the insight into the pioneer life of the virgin state, the excellent characterization and splendid descriptions of the beautiful scenery mark the book as literature. Dr. Bird was essentially a dramatist and this trait is dominant in his works. He had an eye to effect and never let a chance escape. Curiously enough, he too, uses the word "captivated" in the sense of capture, as I noted in Captain Church's history of King Philip's War. That indeed was the original meaning given to it as Shakespeare is found employing it in this way. It is interesting to learn that the author, Dr. Bird, was born at Newcastle, Delaware, in 1803. He was educated at Philadelphia, where he became a physician. But he turned to literary work when he was twenty-five and met with such success that he was wooed from the profession of medicine. Several of his plays, aside from "The Gladiator" were well received, notably "Spartacus" and "Oralloosa," the latter a tragedy whose scene is laid in Peru, at the time of its conquest by the Spaniards. "The Broker of Bogota" and "Pelopidas" are also dramatic creatures of his brain. "Nick of the Woods" was followed by "The Adventures of Robin Day," a romantic novel, skillfully wrought, but with much sacrifice of the probabilities. This novel appeared in 1839-40 and, apparently, "wrote out," the doctor-author retired to his farm where he remained in seclusion for several years. He then returned to Philadelphia to edit the North American Gazette, of which he became part proprietor. He died in that city of brain fever in January, 1854, at the age of 51. But the "Jibbenainosay" lived many years after him as older readers will remember. Boys of this day would enjoy "Nick of the Woods" in spite of its four-score years. It is virile stuff. S. F. C.

Well, Don't We Down Here?

Gallantry, it seems, may be expressed merely by looks and Los Angeles has been weighed and found wanting. There is a certain rather well-known local young miss of brains as well as pulchritude who has returned from her latest northern visit wildly enthusiastic over the charming "spirit of San Francisco." Pressed for a more specific definition of its enchantment, she says, "Well, of course, you know, I don't want every man I meet on the street to speak to me, but I like to have them all look as if they wanted to."

COMMUNITY FOUNDATION AIL AND OBJECT

LOS ANGELES is to have a community foundation fashioned after, yet in several important aspects an improvement upon, similar institutions that have been so efficacious in the furtherance of philanthropic work in Cleveland, St. Louis, Milwaukee and several other cities of the east. It has remained for the Security Trust and Savings Bank to establish in Los Angeles an organization whose main object is to provide ways and means for an efficient administration of property bequeathed by charitable persons in trust for specific purposes. Individuals, however well-disposed, however well-meaning must, in process of time, pay the great debt of nature, but a corporation, like Mr. Tennyson's brook, may by legitimate renewal go on forever, serving the community faithfully and intelligently in those matters left to its care.

In every community there is a certain proportion of men and women of means whose kindly instincts predispose them to a sharing of their wealth among their less fortunate fellow-creatures. It is natural that such persons should want to be assured of the carrying out of their wishes as near as may be, not only in spirit but in economic administration. This is the aim of the Los Angeles Community Foundation: to insure to philanthropic people the perpetuation of their charities, the wise distribution of all funds left for that purpose and the efficient handling of properties whose income or ultimate principal is designed for the amelioration of suffering mankind.

Conservation and administration are the watchwords of such a community trust. When Mr. F. H. Goff, originator of the Cleveland Foundation, had succeeded in establishing the pioneer trust in this country, he wrote that it had been his ambition to find a way in which the trust companies of the United States might be helpful in gathering up and making useful the residuum of great wealth—that which is left-over and too often goes to waste. Even as Messrs. Rockefeller, Carnegie and Altman found it advisable to establish corporate trusteeships to care for and distribute the philanthropies of their several foundations, in like manner it has become the object of the community foundations, in charge of trust companies, to act for philanthropically-inclined persons generally, to the end that their benefactions might be conserved and distributed in the wisest manner.

Of especial value is the community foundation in meeting the wishes of that individual who hesitates to leave trust funds to any particular charity, because of inadequate information thereto. He may indicate his desires and they will be carried out as nearly as may be possible, but when, by reason of changing conditions, it is found advisable to divert the bequest, to the greater welfare of the community, it is so ordered by the advisory committee, and the donor, were he (or she) alive would be the first to recognize the wisdom of the step and approve it. The Foundation acts for all such contributors to the trust fund and always in the best interests of the community.

Convinced of the soundness of the community foundation idea, as advanced by Mr. Goff, and so admirably put into effect by the Cleveland Foundation, St. Louis Community Trust and the Milwaukee Foundation, Mr. Joseph F. Sartori, president of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, presented the subject to the board of directors of the bank and at his suggestion a resolution was offered and unanimously adopted whereby the Security Trust and Savings Bank authorized its president to have prepared and submit for its approval a form of resolution creating the Los Angeles Community Foundation, to operate within the city and county of Los Angeles for the purpose recited. Definite in its object, yet so flexible in its scope as to meet the constantly changing requirements of a progressive age, it furnishes a medium of superior merit for the accumulation and dissemination of trust funds intended for charitable purposes.

Among other things the Foundation provides a medium for one having legal heirs, through which as much as one-third of the estate may be contributed to the public welfare, either educationally or charitably; or, when one has no legal heirs, the whole estate may be devised in trust for the benefit of specific charities or of the community. It also provides a fund, the income for which or, under certain conditions, a portion of the principal, will be available for assisting charitable institutions, for educational needs, for scientific research work, for the care of orphans, the aged, sick or helpless; to improve living conditions or to furnish recreation, medical or other aid for all classes; and for any other charitable purposes.

It follows that with the principal fund in charge of the Security Trust & Savings Bank as trustee, the Foundation will benefit by the combined judgment of a conservative board of directors in regard to investments, while its trust affairs will be handled by an efficient corps of long training and ripe experience. This means the economical, intelligent and experienced administration of a most deserving public trust.

Efficiency and equality in disbursement of the income received from the trustee, or in certain cases the principal, are assured by the handling of such by an impartial committee, having experienced knowledge of the needs of the community, serving without compensation, and selected from among those interested in welfare work. It will be non-political in composition and non-sectarian to the extent of no one religious denomination dominating the board. Special objects of bounty named for a specific period will be faithfully served for the desired time, after which the income and remaining principal may be used for general charitable purposes selected by the advisory committee.

By the creation of the Los Angeles Community Foundation, the principal of all funds is to be held and invested by the Security Trust and Savings Bank to the end that all tentative contributors to the Foundation may be certain that all bequests, whether large or small, will be wisely administered by the trustee, acting in conjunction with an advisory community. The latter is composed of representative citizens familiar

with the charitable needs of the community, and whose sole object will be distribution of the income and available funds in such a manner as best to subserve the charitable interests of the community at all times.

Experience of persons familiar with the preparation of wills and trust agreements has developed the fact that those desirous of leaving a portion of their estate in trust for philanthropic purposes are often uncertain of the permanency or future worthiness of a deserving cause or institution with which they are interested and familiar, or such persons are in great doubt as to the most effective way of having their gifts administered in the future. It is the purpose of the Los Angeles Community Foundation to open a way to avoid such anxieties and uncertainties.

Moreover, by the conservation of the trust funds in the manner outlined it is obvious that the moderate benefaction will be on an equality with the larger donation in working out its full quota of good in the community. Where there is no specific charity named, the bequest goes into the common pool, the distribution of the principal or income from which is made in accordance with the concentrated judgment of those having the disbursements in charge.

Mention has been made of the perpetuity of philanthropies when distributed through this channel. For example, where a specific object of charity is named which the mutations of time may render obsolete or untenable, the funds may be diverted, in the judgment of the advisory committee, to a worthier cause, thus securing to the community the maximum of benefit from the donor's contribution which, otherwise, might get into unwise channels or lie dormant.

Not only will acquirers of large wealth find in the Foundation the ideal means of distributing that percentage of their property set apart for educational or charitable uses, but small contributions will receive as careful handling as the larger ones and are just as acceptable. It is the repetition of modest bequests, in fact, that will in time create a fund calculate to work great benefit to the community. Proper custody, proper management and proper use of income are guaranteed through the Foundation. Of great appeal to prospective donors is the fact that under its operation charitable funds will reach their destination at the lowest cost for administration. This intense economy of operation is a commendable virtue. Frequently, public and private charities, no matter how worthy, are administered at an excessive cost, out of all proportion to the benefits conferred. This may not be due to extravagance, but to business inexperience of the management, lack of a permanent expert organization, or arbitrary conditions imposed by the donor. In this respect the Los Angeles Community Foundation will save more for the charity and accomplish more for the funds of the donor.

By the terms of the resolution adopted by the Security Trust and Savings Bank in forming the Foundation, the advisory committee to disburse its income shall be at all times residents of the county of Los Angeles, men or women interested in the public welfare, having intelligent knowledge of the charitable needs of the community, not more than two of whom shall at any one time belong to the same religious sect or denomination. Two of the members are to be selected from the directorship of the bank's board of directors and the remaining three members are to be chosen at large in the county. They are to serve without compensation and for a specific term. This advisory body will have the right to inspect the books, vouchers, records, securities, and investments of the trustee in any way pertaining to the community foundation and may institute legal proceedings whenever it becomes necessary in the protection of the trust funds.

Contributions to the Foundation may be by direct gift to the fund, at any time; indirectly, through a relative of the donor, with a reversion to the Foundation; or gift may be made to the trust with directions for payment of the income for a stated period, or for applying a certain portion of the principal to a specifically-named charitable purpose or institution, which object having been attained, the income may thereafter be distributed under the plan of the Foundation.

From the above it may be readily seen that the Los Angeles Community Foundation solves what has heretofore proved a vexatious problem for social welfare workers whose inability to cope with ineffectual bequests at times has been a source of great irritation. But while the creation of the Foundation furnishes a most desirable medium, in order to accomplish desired results the organization must attract the recognition, co-operation and support of the public-spirited and philanthropically-disposed citizens of Los Angeles in no uncertain manner. The Graphic believes that this rational, unselfish and non-sectarian plan of administering charitable bequests will make strong appeal to those who want to see their philanthropies administered sanely and impartially, without friction and at the minimum of expense. It is significant that in Cleveland, the Foundation within two years of its establishment has pledged upward of \$30,000,000 in funds for conservation and administration. What better recommendation and indorsement of the plan are needed in this community?

Ephemeral Marvel of the Age of Light (Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915.)

Vale

Where gleamed the glowing western sun
Which glorified the gates of Night
And passed to rest, its day's work done,
Now gleams a miracle of light!

Man borrowed from the Jovian darts
The rarest of their radiant rays,
Clothed them with all the prismatic arts,
And set the jeweled night ablaze.

But they must pass. To-morrow's sun
Will look down on the quiet bay.
Its age-long service scarce begun,
Where died man's lights of yesterday.

—W. H. ANDERSON

BIG ROW OVER PETTY THIEVERY

By Randolph Bartlett

AT the beginning of the present theatrical season the managers remembered that last year was an unhappy one, and decided that it was time to popularize themselves with their patrons. One of the results of the large number of plays last season doing poor business, was that ticket speculation gave way, in many theaters, to cutting prices. There is an unwritten law that the \$2 schedule of prices must prevail in the principal houses. This law having been violated, via the speculators, in the cases of production which were so popular that the public could be induced to pay from 50 cents to \$3 premium for seats, it occurred to the resourceful managers of unsuccessful offerings that it might be violated likewise in the opposite direction. Thus there arose the cut rate ticket agencies, where seats could be had at discounts ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. The theater saved its face by not selling below schedule at its own box office, but sending blocks of seats around to the cut rate men, who were paid a percentage on what they could sell at the reduced rates. Conversely, of course, where the big successes dealt through speculators, the management of the house received its share of the extra graft.

When the present season opened, therefore, the managers were in a quandary. After holding many conferences they decided, at one stroke, to do away with both speculation and discounting. Tyson & Co., the principal firm of "ticket brokers," was to be given a monopoly of the distribution of tickets not purchased at the box office, and were to guarantee that only 50 cents premium should be charged on any one ticket, either by their own offices or the smaller concerns which would receive the ticket supply through them. In all conscience, looking at the thing from the viewpoint of a rank ignoramus in such matters, it surely seemed sufficient tax to be forced, practically, to pay \$5 for \$4 worth of seats, and that was the only way the good seats could be obtained, even after speculation was "abolished." To us of the galleries, of course, it made no difference, for the speculation in 75 cent seats is negligible. And in addition to this agreement, it was decided there should be no cutting of prices at all.

It was beautiful to see the managers agreeing thus harmoniously, to abolish their own graft and protect the dear "peepul." It lasted nearly two months. In that time it began to appear that there is money in New York this year in large and widely distributed quantities. Wall Street is superactive. The city is booming in every line of business. Naturally, the theaters felt the effect of this profusion of currency at once. Plays which, last year, would have lasted about one consecutive night, are tripping merrily along for whole-season runs. There was no need to employ the cut rate agencies, but certain managers, not satisfied with the big business they were doing, began to repent their consideration for the dear "peepul," afore-said, and harked back with feelings of regret to the good old days when for each thousand dollars received at the box office there was at least \$100 of "silent money" pocketed by the management. Then came the break. The inside history of it, none but the managers themselves knows, but of course it was blamed to the good old scapegoat of all theatrical misdeeds, "K. & E."

"Around the Map," described as "a musical globe-trot," was tried out in Washington, and promised to be a big hit. When the New York opening was announced, persons applying for seats were informed that the New Amsterdam theater was sold out eight weeks in advance—this before a single dollar had been taken in at the box office,—so goes the accusation. From Gath to Galilee (from 39th to 49th streets) there went up a great howl from other managers whose fingers had been itching for the speculation graft money, but who had, they insist, been pure. A great pow-wow of the panjandrums was called, after which it was admitted that Broadway is now to see a resumption of throatcutting methods, with cheap tickets abundant for poor shows and sky-high prices for good ones. Sam H. Harris announced to the waiting world the result of the caucus, thus:

"It has been definitely decided that in the future each manager may conduct his business as he sees fit."

In other words, it will be a question of "whatever the traffic will bear." But W. A. Brady supplemented Mr. Harris' brief statement with a broadside at K. & E. thus:

"While Klaw & Erlanger pretend they are sincere in their effort to be on the level with the public about the outrageous charges made for theater tickets by certain agencies, they have been scheming for a long time to obtain control of the ticket agency business, with the idea of using these agencies for their own private purposes. At early meetings of the ticket committee Marc Klaw forced Charles B. Dillingham and A. H. Woods to return thousands of dollars they had received for 'sell out' of 'Chin Chin' and 'Common Clay.' But when he and Mr. Erlanger found it suited their purpose to sell out all the best seats for 'Around the Map,' for the next eight weeks, they coolly did so, and told their associates to go to h—. I mean to continue my fight against the ticket evils, and have arranged to have a bill introduced in the assembly and senate this winter that will effectually stop them."

There should be no difficulty in obtaining passage of a bill to force theaters to place tickets on sale at their box offices at the price at which they advertise them, for even New York is growing tired of this petty thievery.

* * *

Again the Century theater (originally the New Theater which was to house real drama) has come a cropper. Ned Wayburn's spectacle, "Town Topics," has failed, and only for J. M. Eccles, a Utah millionaire who was interested, the company would not have received more than half of its last two weeks' salaries. This sort of failure is unusual even for this city, where failures are frequent. There was nearly a riot behind

the scenes when the status of the corporation became known among the performers. Aside from the fact that the Wayburn show had no excuse for existence, the theater is far out of the White Way district, and will not, for years, be of value for anything except entertainments which have such a tremendous appeal that the public will ferret out their hiding places, no matter where staged. The next attraction at the white elephant house will be Serge Diaghileff's Russian ballet, in January, one of the big events of this theatrical year.

With the Washington Players at the Bandbox theater dropping into a rut of one-act plays, many of them of trivial value, the only advanced movement in New York theaters is that of Emanuel Reicher at the Garden Theater. His first offering has created little interest however, as he took Bjornson's "When the Young Vine Blooms" for his premiere. "To extract from it the least interest for a New York audience is about the most hopeless task imaginable," remarks one critic. By the way, it is interesting to note that as soon as any serious effort is made to do something of literary value, the critics immediately begin to function as such. They seem to recognize that a management which is sufficiently advanced to depart from the hodge podge and slush that fills most of the houses and make at least an effort to produce drama of literary value, is likewise sufficiently broadminded not to make a sortie upon the business office of a newspaper which prints adverse comment. If "When the Young Vine Blooms" had been given at a theater within stone's throw of Forty-second and Broadway by, say Izzy Goldstein, it would have been "one of the most hopeful signs of the progressive spirit of the American stage," and similar platitudinous breakfast food. It doubtless deserved the scoring it received, but when one thinks of the mushy things that are said about the flapper fiddle-de-dees of up town, it has an ironic touch.

* * *

Grace George is offering \$1000 as a prize for the best play submitted by a college student before next June, the author to receive, in addition, of course, the customary royalties. But why "by a college student." If Miss George wants a good play, and is not merely looking for a little cheap advertising, why does she thus restrict authorship. If she wants plays by college students, there are about 335,000 undergraduates in this country, nearly any one of whom, doubtless, would be glad to submit a few great American dramas, and never hold out for any such extra bribe as this. Prize plays, prize stories, and prize grand operas one might also remark, are becoming more or less of a joke in the land of the free and the home of the brave. Everybody is free to write one, and occasionally people are brave enough to produce them.

But let us not speak lightly of Grace George. She is doing things worth while this season. She has succeeded in "The New York Idea," that lone American satirical drama; she is now succeeding in Henry Arthur Jones' "The Liars," and she is about to give George Bernard Shaw's widely read but little played "Major Barbara." So if she can get her name into the papers by offering prizes for plays by college students, and thus draw attention to the things she is doing, more power to her press agent.

* * *

"Oliver Morosco and Jay Barnes," says a paragraph in the Evening World, "are in Boston, where they went to see 'Sadie Love.'" Wonder if this journey will have any effect on Jay's vocabulary. Certainly, times have changed since the boy wonder "peddled the bull" as he himself would say, for the ten-twenty-third.

New York, November 29, 1915.

Not a Joyous "Zone."

In reports from San Francisco to the effect that there is groaning and gnashing of teeth on the exposition joy zone there are encouraging indications of continued evolution of the human race. The San Francisco fair is the first great exposition where the pleasure section, Midway, Pike, Isthmus or whatever it may be called, has not been the most paying feature. The public will no longer "fall for" ten cent freaks even when it is asked to pay "four bits" for the privilege of seeing them. New devices calculated to make the human form more nearly resemble that of the ape, have ceased to amuse. Seeking a cause, and selecting the nearest one, concessionaires are, I hear, inclined to blame the exposition management for their losses, asserting that they were charged exorbitant prices for rent, water, power, light and a dozen other things. I agree with the "Knave of the Oakland Tribune, to whom I am indebted for figures, that it was in the changed spirit of the people that the real reason for the losses on the zone was to be found. The Panama Canal, it is said, will about break even on its investment of \$360,000, but "Creation" will lose close to \$120,000. Toyland cost \$350,000 and never has paid. The Inside Inn is doing better than its directors at one time expected and will come out even. One of the few concessions which paid was "Stella," merely the painting of a nude woman, which persons claiming to know say has made a profit of \$70,000. That is not one of the encouraging signs to which I alluded.

Picture Producers in Revolt

As Los Angeles is the center of the motion picture industry it is appropriate that in this city should originate the movie "battle cry of freedom" that it is intended shall be heard around America wherever censorship boards bloom. No merely local campaign is planned by the leaders in the industry, who met Wednesday evening and formed the Motion Picture Freedom League. It is proposed to make the fight for freedom of expression in motion pictures nation-wide and reading of the list of officers of the organization inclines one to the opinion that it will be no mere skirmish. J. A. Quinn is president of the new league, Thomas Dixon, G. M. Hutchinson and Jesse L. Lasky, vice-presidents; Sam Atkinson, secretary and C. J. Morlen, treasurer. The organization looks formidable.



John Byrne's Lost Voice

When I say that John Byrne is back from Havana I must amend by explaining that he has only partially returned. The able Santa Fe passenger official lost his voice en route from Jamaica to New York, after leaving Cuba, and thus far all advertisements for the missing labials have been fruitless. There is a rumor that John dropped his parts of speech in the ice-palace in New York, having carelessly allowed them to become congealed, and although hot applications were immediately invoked the vocal chords sulked in their larynx so to say and despite all coaxing have refused to return to normal. John's whisper is enough to make a chronic ticket scalper repent of his sins, it is so pathetic. Yet I was able to gather that both he and Mrs. Byrne had a delightful outing and were especially charmed with Havana, which suggests Venice—Italy, not Abbot Kinney's municipality—to his mind. From Chicago, following the Ripley birthday day, they went to New Orleans, thence to Havana, and Kingston and later to New York. It was a well-earned vacation after a most arduous year of unexampled activity in the passenger traffic department of the Santa Fe.

Proud Evening for Miss Ihmsen

"Viva Constantino Americano!" "Viva Constantino Americano!" were the cries at the Ebell club auditorium Wednesday night when Constantino made his first effort in English, singing a delightful ballad, "I'm Calling Thee," by Miss Josephine Ihmsen. Miss Ihmsen, accompanied by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ihmsen, was present and received many congratulations on the charming melody of her song. It was at the concert given by the Zeta Tau Alpha, a U. S. C. Greek letter chapter composed of twenty-five beautiful young women, who acted as cashiers, ushers and flower girls in such an exquisite manner that a man felt it was a real privilege to be separated from his two dollars "per." The limousines in front of the club house on Figueroa street made one think of first night at Grand Opera. The money goes into a permanent fund, the interest to be used to provide free scholarships in the University of Southern California for ambitious young women in need of a helping hand. I saw President Bovard in the audience and thought, "How proud he must be of the loyalty and ability of those attractive young women." Miss Fanny Hunter, grand vice-president of the Zeta Tau Alpha, was in charge of this successful event.

Cheering Words, Brethren!

No longer need Los Angeles fear for the future. It has been officially informed that prosperity is due in from three to five months and that it can make its plans according to this official announcement. Prosperity was welcomed Wednesday at a function arranged in its honor by the Los Angeles Realty Board, the affair taking the form of a luncheon, when the assembled and hopeful realty men were heartened by the opinions of President Davidson of the San Diego exposition and of the optimistic Rob A. Rowan and Col. W. M. Garland. President Davidson rather took the wind out of Col. Garland's sails by going beyond the latter's cheerful prediction of a million population for Los Angeles by 1920 and expressing his conviction that we will have 2,000,000 by 1925. Rob Rowan, likewise, sees magnificent things just ahead, the boom he found in New York, he declares, is due here by next spring and he looks "for such a condition of business activity and prosperity in Los Angeles as this city has never before known." Beside these two, Col. Garland assumes the unwonted appearance of a carping pessimist, for he does not predict the arrival of prosperity of the old-fashioned sort much before the fall of 1916. But he agrees that it is coming. Let us hope that Mr. Rowan is the better prophet, but rest content even though it be Col. Garland's date that is kept by the eagerly expected visitor.

Peter Macfarlane Santa Fe Story

How much of the autobiographical did Peter Clark Macfarlane put into his latest story, "Held to Answer," now appearing in Collier's? That question has been frequently asked among Santa Fe officials in Los Angeles this week as they profess to see in the Robert Mitchell of the story a pen picture of their genial vice-president, Ed Chambers, for many years assistant general freight agent of the road, with offices in this city. Macfarlane was Chambers' private secretary in the old days, when his chief, if he be the original of the story character, "knew he was going higher and was not particular who suspected it." For eight years, from 1892 to 1900, Macfarlane was a stenographer in the employ of the Los Angeles offices of the Santa Fe, just as was his chief character, John Hampstead, in the story referred to. Macfarlane, like Hampstead, left railroad work to go on the stage, a career he followed for two years in Pacific coast stock companies before becoming a minister. Interest in Macfarlane and his thinly-veiled recollections of his own railroad life in this city has been increased not merely by the publication of the last installment of the story in the current Collier's, but by a visit from the author himself, who for a week quietly "looked over" the city he for so long a time called home. The Times,

Wednesday morning, chronicled his presence here, two days after he had gone to San Francisco. Every one who knows Ed Chambers will find a characteristic picture of him in this paragraph from the Collier story: "Mitchell laughed amiably and reached out for the curling lock upon his brow, which was his mainstay in time of mental shipwreck, and began to twist it."

Lo! the Audacious Cemetery

Supervisor Norton has found something to worry about. This is fortunate—satisfaction is fatal to a radical. The Los Angeles representative on the board is agitated lest the county lose title to sixty-eight of the poor old sp-t-box palms. It seems that Rosedale Cemetery Association has been removing the trees from their cuspidorean receptacles and reintering them in mother earth. This action makes the palms a fixture on the land in which they are planted and means that Los Angeles county will lose its claim to the foundlings. In his ardor to protect the people's property Mr. Norton has brought this condition to the attention of his colleagues who have referred the matter to County Counsel Hill. Doubtless, the audacious transfer will be a subject for earnest debate at a later date.

Stratton's Ambitions Went Agley

Up in Pleasanton the other day Robert T. Stratton committed suicide, but his act came too late to save to Alfred Holman and Francis B. Loomis control of the Oakland Tribune, a sheet which in the few months they conducted it assumed a leading place in Pacific coast journalism. By those on the inside, Stratton was blamed for the entire legal tangle which followed the obtaining of an option by Holman and Loomis on the Oakland paper founded and made successful by William E. Dargie and they sum up the cause of the trouble in the terse statement, "Stratton wanted to marry Mrs. Dargie." Indeed, I am told, a wedding was once arranged, several months ago, but the ceremony was not performed. Instead, Mrs. Dargie went out the front door of the house selected for the occasion, while Stratton left by the back door for the Livermore Sanitarium, to take the "cure." The man was a brilliant attorney and for thirteen years was collector of the port of San Francisco. In the litigation between Mrs. Dargie, widow of the Tribune founder, and Holman, editor of the Argonaut and his partner, Loomis, the noted diplomat, even scattering shares of stock of the paper assumed unusual value. Stratton had one share transferred to him by Mrs. Dargie, in order that he might act as a director, and the use he made of that single share occasioned much unfavorable comment. Perhaps, it was remorse that prompted the shot he fired into his own brain Tuesday evening.

Willie Wing in Self-Defense

From Willie Wing, movie scenario writer and former member of the Express staff, I am in receipt of application for space in The Graphic in which to defend himself against "a person named Otheman Stevens," whom he refers to as a member of his old college frat, "The Pie Biters." Says Willie: "This Stevens has endowed me with 'a flock of limousines and a Ford.' I dislike to mix with this whole-souled fellow, for I remember his many kindnesses to mankind. Theatrical shows which opened here, expecting the boy to page the firing squad, have been forgiven so freely by this great-hearted fellow, while so many acts which could almost have the jury returning a verdict, 'in the first degree,' have been paroled by this generous critic, that I hesitate now to chide. But why should I not speak when his publication regarding my 'limousines' has caused my creditors to sweep down on me in hordes, while the 'Ford' mention has moved others to lock up the credit department and throw away the key? I firmly declare that if Mr. Stevens is attempting to wrest from me the great secret of how to write 'em for the movies, he has another coerce coming." The above is published without prejudice. Will Otheman make the obvious retort by saying that Willie should be glad of that kindness of critical spirit, since at any moment the Examiner may decide to review movie plays?

Splendid Work of Barlow Sanitarium

To the history of its noble work for the tubercular poor of Los Angeles the Barlow Sanitarium Association has added the record of another year closed without indebtedness and with no bills payable, while its endowment fund has grown to the sum of \$153,230.24, all wisely invested and the income from which, together with contributions and the small sums paid by patients, enables the institution regularly to care for forty-eight invalids. In the annual report of the Barlow Sanitarium I find its object set forth as follows: "To spread the doctrine of the open air cure of pulmonary tuberculosis and to give as many of the worthy poor of Los Angeles, who are tuberculous, at least a fair opportunity to regain their health and so prolong their lives, as well as to remove from faulty environments tuberculous persons who are a menace to the public health of the community." The institution owes its inspiration to the practical philanthropy of Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow and from the one building institution which that kindly physician established years ago in Elysian Park has grown to be a sanitarium of considerable size, since the initial efforts of Dr. Barlow have received liberal support from our prominent people. But the Barlow Sanitarium is not yet in the strong position its work merits and further contributions are necessary to assure continued progress. It is a charity which cannot be too highly recommended.

"Swell-Head" Instructions

Is Henry Ford's idea that he can dictate peace to Europe inspired by his success in telling purchasers of his celebrated go-carts what they shall do with them after the machines have ceased to be his property? A friend of mine who admits he drives a Ford and who therefore has been interested in noticing how other low-priced autos have been encroaching on the once almost exclusive hold which the Ford had in that class, tells me of an instance of the dictatorial policy

of the Ford concern which he thinks is losing it many friends. This man's fan belt, whatever that may be, broke as he was driving through Pasadena and he turned in at the local Ford agency to get a new one. Now, it happens that whatever Henry Ford may think of the excellent exercise provided in cranking the little cars, this particular driver does not fancy it and has had a self-starter put on his machine. The change necessitates that fan belts be laced in, instead of slipped on, as in the Ford without the starter. His surprise was great when he was curtly informed that he could buy a belt but that he would have to cut it and do the lacing himself, since Henry declined to give sanction to self-starters by letting any concessions be made to them in repair work. Will it be as easy to carry out fool orders, I wonder, when Ford instructions, via wireless, are received by the soldiers in the trenches, telling them to "go on strike?"

Harry Williams' Epic on Tennis

Harry A. Williams of the Times is strictly a baseball reporter, the greatest in the west, I believe, because he is likewise a student of human motions as expressed through games, but the sporting editor of the Otis sheet knew what he was about when he sent Harry down to Long Beach last Saturday to look on at the women's tennis tournament. Harry may be short on tennis but he is long on English scrambled to suit the multitude. Tennis experts may have groaned when he told of the tense moment in the ten game of the last set of an important match and incidentally remarked that the games stood 4-4 and would have been deuce had a local favorite taken a point instead of losing it. But his description of the event deserves to rank with that other unusual sport story, on polo, which Harry turned out when he was sporting editor of the Tribune, before he was coaxed into newspaper work. Let me quote a line or two of his typical remarks: "The main event was between Mary Browne and Molla Bjurstedt. That is the way she spells her name but we do not hope to score a perfect record in that respect. To spell it right twice in succession would be to tie the world's record. . . . Hand claps were considered recherche, if not too violent, but loud, free and untrammelled rooting was not much in evidence. Neither did anybody cuss the umpire. Once, Miss Browne was heard to say, 'Oh gosh!' but that was in a moment of intense excitement and she did not expect anybody to hear it. In the second set, Miss Bjurstedt sent over one that Mary couldn't scoop. 'Oh, gosh! that was a beautiful shot,' Miss Brown ejaculated. . . . In the second set Mary made a particularly brilliant play, and Molly lost the point. Some rough neck who had got in under false pretenses let out a weird yell of exultation. Molla shot one look in that direction. Before that look Jess Willard would have quailed. In it were resentment and fire—a touch of the tigress. 'I think she would crown a guy if he got fresh with her,' was the opinion offered 'sotto voice' by a gent in the press box." No other reporter considered the "goshes" important enough to mention, but I opine that Harry's account was read by more laymen than were the more professional stories.

Shades of Meaning in "Joy-ride"

Judge Wellborn did not go far enough when he decreed that the term "joy-ride" was a perfectly proper one to use in a legal document. Having taken judicial cognizance of the word, he should have defined it. "Joy-ride" is a term limited strictly by geography. It means a far different thing in Venice, for instance, than it does in, say, Pasadena. A Venice joy-ride usually is the sort which would come under court notice. But in Pasadena, how different! There the term signifies a moonlight tour on Oak Knoll or Orange Grove avenue, followed by a chocolate and French pastry revel. If Judge Wellborn will kindly explain for the benefit of the innocent what is meant by the term "joy-ride" when incorporated in a divorce complaint he will create a demand for the evolution of new and more fitting slang words in Pasadena and elsewhere.

Coming Events, Etc.

Outward signs multiply that the two Earl papers will soon become entirely one, as the "Tribune-Express." Even those sheets seem to be preparing the public for the change, since it could hardly be except by explicit orders that twice on the same morning the names would be coupled together as they were Wednesday in "Tribune-Express Dare Accept" and "Tribune-Express Auto Turns Up Missing." Doubtless, the date of the blending which will make this union legitimate will not be chosen by Mr. Earl until he knows for a certainty whether or not there is to be any Progressive party to support in 1916. The move would appear to be the wisest that could be made. Probably, it is for that reason that Mr. Earl has not made it. Consolidated, with a lively evening paper and a good Sunday morning edition, the necessity for carefully balancing of Tribune losses by Express profits might be overcome. The consolidation, wise ones believed, was due more than a year ago, but the Examiner and Herald gave their rivals a new lease on life by themselves raising their advertising rates to correspond with their increased circulations, thereby forcing many advertisers into the Earl sheets and putting off threatened financial disintegration in the Hill street offices.

Deferred Political Message

Those were canny words from Brother Roberts of the Long Beach Telegram, when he made public Senator Works' announcement that the latter is not again to be a candidate for the office he now holds. Mr. Roberts is quoted in the Herald as saying, "I take it from the fact that Willis Booth is now in Washington, that Senator Works and Mr. Booth have been in conference. Reading between the lines it appears to me that Senator Works will support Mr. Booth for the United States senate in 1916, if Mr. Booth makes the race. I do not state this as a fact. I do not know that Senator Works will do anything of the kind, but it is my impression that he will." Reading between the lines it is my belief, also, that Senator Works will

support Willis Booth and, likewise, that Mr. Roberts will be found in the same bandwagon, probably himself as a candidate, again seeking the Republican nomination and election to congress from the Ninth district. Else why was a Long Beach man chosen as the mouthpiece for the virtual announcement of the Booth-Works alignment? The Herald had a beat on the Works' statement, as its Long Beach correspondent is, I believe, connected with Mr. Roberts' Telegram, but I doubt if the Express would have printed the news, even had it been exclusive with that publication. At least, diligent search fails to show any reference to it in the next morning's Tribune. But the senator was not nice to the Progressives. In his published letter he says, "I could not and would not under [in] any circumstances ally myself with the Progressive party as a candidate, because I have never believed in the Progressive party and have found reason to condemn its policies and its practices in a political way." The Progressive party, I presume, has entertained a suspicion that Senator Works was not in entire sympathy with it.

President Baker's Sharp Axe

When Fred L. Baker last week swung the huge "axe which cuts out all detours" between Los Angeles and San Diego, he formally opened as fine and as beautiful a highway as is to be found in the world. It was fitting that the honor should have been given to the president of the Automobile Club of Southern California, since that organization has been the greatest factor in making this section the automobile paradise of the world. Its sign posts lead practically everywhere that motorists are likely to want to go, its information bureaus always are glad to accommodate the stranger and its detectives are active in apprehending automobile thieves. There has been a long and weary wait by auto drivers for the completion of the San Diego state highway but at last the ride between the two most charming cities in America may be made in comfort, provided Orange county puts a curb on its hectoring motor officers and petty justices.

Midwick's Great Strides

Midwick Country Club is, I hear, rapidly approaching the membership limit of 400 which was fixed when organization was effected three years ago and Midwick will soon be in the condition of the other Southern California clubs, with a long waiting list. By the way, elaborate plans are being made for New Year's eve at the club, but Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner and Mrs. Granville MacGowan, who have the preparations in charge, are keeping secret many of the details, determined that the edge shall not be taken off the novelty of the affair by too much "advance publicity."

His Indirect Influence

In the newspaper world it seems to be recognized as a recommendation of no small merit to have been "canned" by Edwin T. Earl. Latest of Mr. Earl's discharged executives to land in a place of much greater importance than he had with the Tribune is E. B. Lilley, formerly assistant publisher, whose head went into the basket several weeks ago. Lilley, I hear, has become general manager of the St. Louis Republic, assuming his new duties December 1. Then there was Fred Veon, one of the general managers, in the early days of the Tribune, who is now general manager of the Detroit Saturday Night. Jack Elliott, first managing editor of the penny morning sheet, who is collector of the port of Los Angeles, and Charlie Klobner, Jack's successor on the Tribune, who now directs the New York office of the Associated Press.

Gamut Club's Vaudeville Show

Real vaudeville talent is expected to coax real dollars at the Gamut Club's annual vaudeville show, which is to be given December 8. I hear that De Wolf Hopper, Anna Held, Victor Moore and Nell Lockwood of Orpheum fame are among the stars who have volunteered their services. The vaudeville part of the program is to be preceded, as usual by the Gamut Club minstrels, which this year will be under the direction of William F. Rochester, one of the most famous producers in the world, who is now living in Los Angeles. The idea of the show is to raise funds for the Gamut Club housewarming, which will be held December 22.

Speculations as to Catalina Resort

Conclusions and predictions in the papers to the effect that Catalina Island's town of the future will be at the isthmus, now that dear old Avalon has been practically swept away from fire, are decidedly premature, according to Hancock Banning, who tells me that no action as to the location of the future town will be taken until the Banning Company holds its annual meeting, soon after the first of the year. It was no secret that the Bannings were dissatisfied with conditions at Avalon, after court decree made it an open port. They made the mistake there of selling lots outright, but I venture to predict that no such policy will be pursued if the new town is at the isthmus.

French People in Dire Distress

Mrs. Walker D. Hines of New York makes earnest appeal to Californians for aid for the poor people of France. To John J. Byrne of this city the large-hearted New York woman has sent the following extract from a letter from Paris, written by an American woman who has lived there many years and who has been there all through the war. She says:

"This winter there will be a greater desolation than last. Paris is now confronted with the desperate increase in the cost of living. An average of 50 per cent increase in commodities is the cruel condition confronting the poor today, and every week some new thing augments. When we realize that after a year of deprivation, of anxiety, of all sorts of horrid sorrow, the poor must face this winter with impaired physical condition, with less money, with wornout clothes, with coal costing 5.25 francs a hundred pounds, and with necessary food practically prohibitive in price, it makes us who are living with this night-

mare ready to charge upon every tender-hearted friend who will give ear and purse, imploring again help for the bitter primitive needs of these people. Our United States is so far away, that with all your kind intent you cannot visualize the desperate hand to the mouth struggle that we are concerned with. No one could without seeing it."

Mrs. Hines' letter adds: "This letter was written by Mrs. Henry Conkling who, with my friend Mademoiselle Guilhou, has worked all through the war to alleviate the distressing conditions among the women and girls in one of the poorest quarters in Paris, the Gros Caillou. Mrs. Conkling and Mademoiselle Guilhou have established a workshop which makes garments for the hospitals and gives employment to women and girls at sufficient wages to keep them from starving. Every dollar contributed to this work provides some unfortunate with labor and meager support for four days. None of the money is used for organization expenses. Last winter many generous contributions were sent me for this work, but this winter the need is greater than ever. So, won't you send a contribution, large or small, (\$1.00 will be welcome), either in a lump sum or in installments? It may well be that you know more about other French charities and prefer contributing to them. In that event, let this serve as an appeal in their behalf. The great point is that, while to us the war may seem less real and more nearly a customary thing, the people of France are feeling the horrors more bitterly every day, are more desperately in need, and are entering another winter worse in all respects than the last. America is prospering more than a year ago. So out of that prosperity can it not give greater help to the poor people of France in their greater destitution and desolation?"

Mrs. Walker D. Hines' address is 122 East Seventieth Street, New York.

First Symphony Concert

One can hardly undertake an account of such a program as that offered by our symphony orchestra last week without being drawn again into a discussion of "program" music as against "pure" music. It is an interesting topic for the writer, whatever be its entertaining power for the reader. It is unusual that a program is so completely one of "program" characteristics as this one—the Dvorak "Husitska" overture, the Beethoven Pastoral" symphony, and the Charpentier "Impressions of Italy" suite. Even the Andante of Mr. Tandler has a program flavor, as it depicts grief and sorrow at the loss of a friend. I suppose one might differentiate between the "program" and the "pure" classes of music in a condensed sort of way by saying that program music is that which bears a more or less tangible relation to other forms of human experience; and pure music is unrelated, tonal beauty, detached from many human association. It is natural that this impersonal, abstract style of composition should have its appeal almost exclusively to the musically educated and that the general public should feel drawn more strongly by that which is tied up, insofar as possible in such an intangible art, to definite ideas, distinct phases of feeling—even to geographic localities and atmospheric conditions, and on through the list down to the useful jackass and the cacophonous cock.

Beethoven originally gave his Sixth symphony the explanatory title "Recollections of Country Life." It was so announced at its first performance, Dec. 22, 1808. This really seems to be a better description than the remark the composer added when he sent the work to the printer the following year, to the effect that it was "more a description of feeling than a painting." For there are suggestions of birds and brooks and storms and sunshine and dancing peasants galore. And to present these as memories one cannot escape a little picturing of them. But—and here is the weak spot about program music—who would know just what these were memories of unless told in advance.

But one might write of Beethoven and his symphony all night. There would then, out of justice, be another night given to writing of Dvorak and his John Huss overture and Charpentier and his aquarelles of Italy. The three composers on this program offer as good examples as could be chosen of program music at various stages of musical progress. Beethoven, of the classical epoch, Dvorak of the romantic and Charpentier of the modern. The two works mentioned above have been played by this orchestra, the symphony about six years ago and the "Husitska" overture about as long, under Mr. Hamilton. But the Charpentier work is new to Los Angeles. However, by its vivid colorings and characteristic phrases it may be repeated with much pleasure to its auditors. Possibly, we may hope for, say, the last two movements at one of the popular concerts to be given by the orchestra, on which program it would be fitting. Charpentier's "Italy" is more photographic than was the Beethoven country life symphony. He uses many tricks of orchestration to suggest his atmosphere and fill in his foreground. Charpentier is bound by no rules to effect his results.

Director Tandler and the symphony management and players are to be congratulated on the auspicious opening of the season. With the added practice the season will bring, the work of this concert will be still improved. Mr. Tandler is getting his men well in hand and there are several new names on the list, meaning more rehearsals are necessary to produce unity. The orchestra will appear in public about thirty times this season and, with the necessary rehearsals for all this, a high standard should be obtained. The sale of season tickets is about \$2,000 larger this season than for the last. A peculiar feature is that "society" prefers the Friday afternoon concert to the Saturday night. In Boston the reverse is true, Friday sees the musicians out and Saturday the moneyed people. But this simply shows that Los Angeles does not ape the manners of the east. In Mr. Tandler's "Andante Cantabile" movement, written and played to the memory of A. C. Billicke, one of the foremost supporters of the Los Angeles symphony orchestra, he paid a delicate and beautiful tribute to a good friend and financial backer.



With the Modern Poets

By Marguerite Wilkinson



Sense Impressions in Contemporary Poetry

WHEN we were little girls and boys and went to school together—only yesterday—some of us learned a quaintly formal definition of a figure of speech which was as follows: "A figure of speech is an intentional departure from the ordinary form, order, construction or meaning of words, intended to give emphasis, clearness, variety and beauty." If we wished to define the imagist school of poets rather briefly we might paraphrase that old definition and say, "Imagist verse is an intentional departure from the ordinary form, order, construction and meaning of English poetry, intended to give emphasis, clearness (especially clearness), variety, and beauty."

We might even go further and say that imagism is the great synecdoche—the taking of a part of poetry for the whole, or of the whole for a part. For to many imagists the sense impression—that which our nimble "five wits" can discover for themselves—put into vivid exact phrases composed of the words of common speech—is poetry, and pretty much all of poetry.

To them the "cosmic poet" with a sense of spiritual and racial background is banal. To them the poet of simple human sentiment is sentimental. To them the didactic poet—and this, perhaps, with some reason—is anathema. Just as a taboo on worldly pleasures was the negative distinction of the early Methodists, so a taboo on these several artistic delights of less epicurean palates is the negative distinction of the imagist. His positive distinction is the fact that he demonstrates the very real importance of sense impressions and mental pictures in the making of poems. And the school will have done poetry a great service, though all imagist poems were to perish—in teaching the other poets of the world to touch, taste, handle, hear and see life really and justly for themselves. The racket and hurly burly, the noise and song, the heat and cold, wet and dry, sweet and sour, ripple and repose of life have a place in poetry as they have a place in life and to convey a feeling of the actuality of any of them to the reader of poems is a genuine poetic achievement.

It would be interesting to know how many of the imagists have made a study of experimental psychology. In method they are the most scientific and intellectual of our poets, perhaps, at least, they are willing to explain themselves and their code by laws and rules in which they believe and to which they adhere. And we suspect that a few of them have given much thought to such psychological questions as are involved in the presentation of the "image" or picture. But we wonder whether many of them think of the mental associations with all the rest of a dear familiar world that any normal adult is certain to make for himself as soon as a sense of impression is conveyed to consciousness. The spiritual background, our habitual associations are as important to poetry as individual sense impressions, and that is something the imagist is prone to forget, although he does work well so far as the sense impression can work alone.

But we can learn much from the imagist school without actually becoming a part of it. And there are poets of the imagist school who can include its precepts in their artistic credo and yet grow a little beyond them. Perhaps, Amy Lowell, for example, is a poet, because she is a little more than imagist. And, perhaps, this plus quantity over and above imagism makes John Gould Fletcher's work interesting.

Mr. Fletcher's sense impressions as shown in his book, "Irradiations," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., as a part of "The New Poetry Series," and as shown by other poems published in "Poetry," possess more reality and completeness than the sense impressions of many of his school. In reading his work we do not feel that we are all eyes staring into space—the result of a crowding of visual images in much imagist verse—we do not need goggles to escape the strain of visual image fatigue. Moreover, the lines of many of his poems are very musical—not blunt and choppy like the lines of many imagists. He uses rhyme, occasionally, sometimes in the regular way, at the end of the line, at times in the more subtle and less regular way of Paul Fort, the French poet of whom Mrs. Tietjens wrote in a September number of The Graphic. Two poems using this clever internal rhyming were published in Poetry in July. They were "The Old South," dedicated to H. D., and "New York," dedicated to Richard Aldington. Both poems should be read aloud by craftsmen who are interested in these rhyme effects. Mr. Fletcher has been kind enough to send for readers of The Graphic a few words of comment on his own work and on what he thinks poetry should be. He says:

"1. All lyrical poetry is based upon some sort of sense impression. This impression may be direct and immediate; or it may be fused with other impressions, equally vivid, to produce a complex and secondary impression. I have tried both kinds of poetry and I think I am more successful with the latter.

"2. Very few people live life with a sense of its underlying rhythm and unity. To get at that rhythm it seems to me necessary that a great many of the usual literary devices must be thrown overboard, such as rhyme and meter absolutely regular, borrowed or rhetorical imagery, ethical preachings, etc.

"3. But I do not deny that rhyme and meter have their uses. Only I object to their being used unintelligibly, as a mere empty pattern, and not as something essential to the theme.

"4. Hence, 'vers libre' with what might be called a regularity of strophic grouping, instead of a regularity of machine cut lines.

"5. The perfect lyric fuses emotion, music, and picture into one harmonious whole.

"6. 'Irradiations' was written in 1913. The theme is nature because nature at that time interested the author. A similar set might and perhaps may some day be written about human beings."

After this little summary of his ideas Mr. Fletcher says that he believes there is a future for poetry here in the Southwest, and that here will be born the species of American art to which he will find himself most akin. He says, "It will combine Western energy with Oriental sensitiveness. The East and the West are more akin than most people think them."

Some of Mr. Fletcher's poems in "Irradiations" seem to have a little too much sophisticated self-



John Gould Fletcher

consciousness in them to be good nature poetry, but here is one that is beautiful. It is simply numbered, not named:

The pine, rough-boarded pan of the woods
Whispered in my ear his sleepy-sweet song.
Like liquid fire it ran through my veins.
Thus he piped: Sad, lonely son of the woods,
Lie down in the long, still grass and sleep,
Ere the dawn has hidden her swelling breasts,
Ere the morning has covered her massive flanks,
With the flame colored mantle of noon.
Lie down in the dewless grass nor awake
To see whether afternoon has hurried in
From the rim of her purple robe dropping dim flowers:
Golden flowers with pollen-dusty cups,
Flowers of silence. Heed not though eve
Should sail, a grey swan, in the pool of sky,
Spreading low ripples. Heed these not!
Only awake when slim twilight
Plunges her body in the last blown spray of the sun!
Awake then, for twilight and dawn are your day:
Therefore lie down in the long, dim grass and sleep,
And I will blow my low pipes over you."

Joaquin Miller Day

November 10 was the day set apart by the officials of the Panama-Pacific Exposition as Joaquin Miller Day. As the "Poet of the Sierras" is usually named first among the singers of California it was fitting that the anniversary of his birth should be celebrated by Californians at the great exposition. The program must have been very interesting. Addresses were made by the governor of the state, the mayors of Oakland and San Francisco, representatives of the state of Indiana where the poet was born, and of the state of Oregon where he lived as a boy. George Wharton James was chairman of the day and was assisted by Dr. Minora Kibbe, president of the Joaquin Miller Club. Readings from Miller's work were given by Mrs. Miller, George Wharton James and Fred Emerson Brooks. It would have been good to hear Miss Ina Coolbrith, our beloved living laureate read her "Vale Joaquin"—which, if memory fails me not, was published soon after Miller's death.

Notes and Comment

Says the Chicago Evening Post for November 18, "for the first time in its history the Chicago Little Theater has been, without reservation, what it set out to be, experimental. Hitherto, it has produced old plays in a new manner or new plays in a manner not too revolutionary." The first of the experiments was "Shadow Magic," "the medium through which was presented a folk tale" by Arthur and Beryl Hight of Florence. The other experiment was a first play by Cloyd Head, an unusually talented young Chicago dramatist. It is entitled "Grotesques: A Decoration in Black and White." Says the critic:

"So when the curtain rose ninety-nine immortals (the audience) faced a black background showing two conventional trees, a moon shining between them, a wavy brook, and beside it a solitary lotus flower. And in front of this stood Capulchard, a priest, or rather a demi-urge who controlled the destinies of five decorative motifs—the woman-motif, the man-motif, the girl-motif, the sprite-motif and the crone-motif. The motifs were dead puppets so long as they were without the frame which made a picture of the background. For the benefit of the Olympians (the audience) Capulchard placed his motifs inside the frame, endowed them with character and voice and cynically watched them work out some pattern of life. Evident-

ly, what Mr. Head has tried to dramatize is not love or any other of the human motives which these characters exhibit, but a world view. He has put into decorative form the idea that life is nothing but an arbitrary progress of patterns, that our human 'realities'—love, courage, worship—are but momentary arabesques in a great cosmic spectacle."

Perhaps, Mr. Head is another American who may suffer condemnation at the hands of foreign critics for being "too cosmic." Is it not just possible that foreign critics are laughing too soon at our "cosmic poets?" Is it not just possible that we of this land, sharers in the lives and literatures of many races, may be able to work out in our art and literature a "world view" in which shall be the vision multiform and various of all sorts and conditions of men and women? Surely, if we are all part of a "cosmic spectacle" our poets should be aware of the fact.

Mr. Head's play is in verse, of which the critic says: "He evidently wrote not in words but in visualized situations and used only enough words to pin these down. But even at that he has achieved some notable lines, an individual verbal music throughout." And of the pictures produced by the posing of the actors he says, "Certainly, every teacher and student of the art who can do so should see them." It would be good to see "Grotesques" in Los Angeles.

Schools of poetry grow, multiply and perish as do religious sects, cults and denominations, but poetry, like religion, remains with the race from Alpha to Omega. Time was when the Imagists were a new school striving to produce "poetry that is hard and clear, never blurred and indefinite," and holding to their doctrine of the "image." And we learned about poetry from them, yes, many valuable lessons. Then came the Vorticists, but they did not come very far and we were too bewildered by them to learn very much. And now comes the Choric School of poets, introduced by Alfred Kreymborg in his new magazine of "new" poetry called "Others." The Choric School seems to be a small school of poets who believe that poetry can be associated to good advantage with dancing or rather that it can be danced, the rhythm of the body filling the intervals left between word rhythms. The idea is a good one and not new by any means. Poetry is always somewhat incomplete without bodily energy of an emotional and sensuous kind. But the examples of the work of this school given in "Others" are pretty and interesting rather than satisfying and noteworthy. One might be led to suppose that they are dillettante productions rather than craftsmanlike experiments based on a scientific study of rhythms and movement. But perhaps, the best can only be had from them when they are danced.

It is my firm conviction that a great choric school could be founded if a number of poets would learn what Jaques Dalcroze can teach about rhythm and movement and associate the knowledge with a disciplined craftsmanship in verse and with personality and folklore. The members of the Choric School whose work is printed in "Others" are Hester Sainsbury, Kathleen Dillon, and John Rodker.

A contributor to other numbers of "Others" is Mary Carolyn Davies, who was educated at the University of California and is, I believe, a Californian, though now resident in the East. Her "Songs of a Girl" are written in free verse and are poignant little confessions simply made, as a girl would talk them to herself. She writes:

"It is a dangerous place in which to walk—a heart.
Especially one's own."

Harper & Brothers have just finished an interesting book of verse by Dana Burnet, full of warm-hearted humanity. Much of the verse is about the great war and it is evident that Mr. Burnet sees most clearly the sickening tragedy of it. He seems a little too sure, perhaps, that victory will be with the allies, but no American will rebuke his sympathy with Belgium. In one of his best poems, "In a Village," he says eloquently enough:

"What menace breeds in simple villages?
These folk had only need of bread and love."

In this volume, also, are a number of poems on Panama, and the canal workers. And there is one poem about Anna Pavlova which is very pleasing.

In an article for Les Annales Emile Verhaeren, the great Belgian poet, makes this comment which deserves to be quoted: "When force educates itself it opposes itself; it becomes intelligent and tempers itself with reserve and tact. Thus, brutal force evolves into moral force; might becomes right. The more a nation lends itself to such a change, the more it elevates itself from the material to the spiritual plane, the more it installs in its institutions respect for the entire human being, the more civilized does it become." Perhaps, it is even more true of individuals than of nations!

Some people evidently think that when they meet a poet they must know, or appear to know all about all of his work, even if he is quite an inconspicuous and humble poet. The year's output of war poetry has been enormous and yet a certain woman, more or less important in public life, who happened to meet the young author of a war play in verse found it necessary to express much ill-founded enthusiasm. "O, my dear," she said, grasping the hands of the young poet tensely and tremulously, "O my fine, fine woman—that appeal for the starving—that strong appeal!" The young poet smiled as was to be expected, but there was no "appeal for the starving" in anything that she had written.

Music

MAUD POWELL'S recital last Tuesday night at Trinity Auditorium called out an audience which nearly filled the house. It was an audience that paid the closest attention to the "abstrusities" of a D'Indy sonata and other works. The program ranged from Bach down to Grasse, an American violinist composer, and was played with all of Miss Powell's old charm of style. Her tone and style pass the "ladylike" reflecting virility and tonal breadth; these, together with a pleasing personality, immediately cause her audience to realize that it is in the presence of a "master" of the instrument, not simply a violinist who "is very good for a woman." A notable feature of the program was that it was without any of the "Arranged by Kreisler" announcements, showing that the fair player does not run around trying to get popularity on another artist's fame. As a novelty was given the D'Indy sonata for violin and piano. This was especially attractive to those who know violin literature, as it represents the most advanced that has been written for the violin since the Cesar Franck sonata—and D'Indy was a pupil of Franck. It is a long work and Miss Powell wisely omitted the first movement—leaving sufficient. The sonata is one which demands the greatest delicacy of interpretation. The piano score is full of interest for the lover of that instrument and only two artists of the first water can do the work justice. It was interesting to see how the audience was impressed, as Miss Powell says it received better attention at a popular Boston concert for working people than it did from an aristocratic audience in New York. It would be interesting to know how she would classify the Los Angeles audience. Even in the face of the fact that one is supposed to lift rapturous eyes at the names of Franck and D'Indy, one of the most "violinistic" (to coin a word) numbers was the DeBeriot seventh concerto. Most violinists hold this sort of number off to interest the audience late in the program; Miss Powell played it first. Her pianist, Arthur Loesser, is of a caliber fitting to play with his violinist, which is the best praise that can be given him. He is a rarely good soloist as well as accompanist.

* * *

It is little wonder that the playing of Maud Powell appeals to the more intellectual of her hearers. There are players who charm by the sensuousness of their tone; others create wonder by the agility of their technique; others attract audiences by the sensational advertising of their press agents. Miss Powell has a combination of the above, barring the sensational advertising. And added to this, she has a strength of mentality which permeates her music, and causes the appeal to that side of her audience. It does not take a long conversation with this talented woman to develop the fact that she is no mere fiddler, that she is not one of those artists whose horizons are bounded by their own instruments and whose views into the world do not extend beyond the concert hall. A conversation of an hour develops the fact that she has ideas of her own on the topics of the day and the questions that are up for humanity to settle. Nor are Miss Powell's ideas of the ready-made kind, framed up for the newspaper interviewer—for, be it whispered, artists, subject to interview, have been known to be primed up by their press agents for public consumption; and, even better, the press agent may have it all written out for the interviewer. But I notice that even her husband, Mr. Turner, temporarily takes a back seat when Maud Powell has the floor, and she expresses herself with clear and forceful diction. It is such artists as she who add dignity to the profession, though not so much as if they were better known by the public. An artist has no time to waste, no energy to expend in gadding about or in standing around doing the polite at pink teas and blue receptions. They may do this, occasionally, out of kindness to a friend who wants a "lion" temporarily, but as Miss Powell says, "A reception costs me five times as much nerve force as giving a recital."

This evening the first popular concert of the Los Angeles Symphony Orches-

tra season will be given at Trinity Auditorium. The program announced for this event includes a Festival overture—new—by Charles E. Pemberton, a local composer; Beethoven's Romance for violin solo, played by Julius Bierlich, the Peer Gynt Suite, Grieg; overture to Der Freischütz, von Weber; To a Wild Rose, MacDowell; Song—Carrie Jacobs Bond, the latter two for string orchestra, and Strauss lovely Waltz "Wine, Women and Song." The next symphony concerts will be the second pair, announced for December 17 and 18, with Axel Simonsen as the soloist. He will play the brilliant Saint-Saens



JULIUS BIERLICH, SOLOIST AT POPULAR CONCERT

concerto in A for violoncello. The orchestra will open its program with Chadwick's Symphonic Sketches, a beautiful composition which was played at the musicians' convention here last summer. The closing number will be the Schubert Symphony in C.

We extend congratulations on the interesting program notes collected by W. E. Strobbridge. If more of the symphony patrons would order these books sent to their homes in advance of the concerts they would increase their own enjoyment in the programs. For the management now permits one to imbibe information during the programs—the light proves that. By the way, the program book no longer speaks of "Herr" Tandler. Evidently, Mr. Strobbridge believed in taking the long deferred "herr-cut."

Director Tandler is planning to organize ensemble classes as preparatory to orchestral playing. He finds many of the applicants for symphony positions have had no experience in orchestra, though they are skillful in solo. Mr. Tandler's aim is to supply the lacking element of experience in playing in orchestra and thus to develop talent which later will be available in symphony. The expense is only nominal and he will offer an opportunity which to many would otherwise be impossible. This will not interfere with the player's regular work with his teacher, should he be studying. If there are applicants who cannot afford the slight expense, Mr. Tandler says he will give them the opportunity gratis, for the good of the cause.

Mmes. Lynde and Ross are introducing the symphony programs to those who

desire information, in the form of illustrated lectures. These are given at Cumnock hall the Tuesdays preceding the symphony concerts. The first was given last week and proved interesting as well as informative.

Charles E. Pemberton is one whose absence is noted from the symphony ranks this year. Mr. Pemberton has played with the orchestra ever since its foundation, eighteen years. He is a violinist, but took up the study of the oboe at a time when there was no player of that instrument here and worked assiduously at it and mastered it for the good of the orchestra. A new work of Mr. Pemberton's will be played at the popular concert of the symphony orchestra tonight.

William Mead's Congregational orchestra begins its twenty-first season this month, with a concert Dec. 10 at the First Congregation Church.

Death claimed one of the colony of music teachers in the Blanchard building, Wednesday of last week. Miss Christine Batelle, a promising pianist

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Minnie B. Wright, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the under-
signed, Walter R. Wright, administrator
of the estate of Minnie B. Wright, de-
ceased, to the Creditors of, and all per-
sons having claims against the said de-
ceased, to exhibit the same, with the nec-
essary vouchers, within four months after
the first publication of this notice, to the
said administrator, at the office of Ralph
A. Chase, 403 H. W. Hellman Building, Los
Angeles, California, hereby designated as
the place for the transaction of the busi-
ness of said estate in the County of Los
Angeles.

Dated this 23rd day of November, A. D.
1915.

WALTER R. WRIGHT,
Administrator.

By Ralph A. Chase, his attorney.
Date of first publication. November 27,
1915.

Cheaters

EVERY man resents being made a fool of by a woman, and in a lesser measure he objects to seeing other men enacting this role through the efforts of the gentler sex, particularly if the results are achieved by the aid of mentality. This is why no male critic is likely to give an unbiased opinion of "Detective Sparks," the four-act comedy now playing at the Burbank. Miss Hattie Williams, in the part of Athol Forbes, proves herself mentally superior to all her masculine associates, and as one of the men made to appear a fool is a newspaper reporter it is all the more difficult for a newspaper man to give an unbiased review. He is prejudiced at the start. However, making due allowance for a violent predilection in favor of his own sex, the male critic cannot be far wrong in saying that "Detective Sparks," which is more of a farce than a comedy, is not an especially interesting production. The plot is strained and not easy to follow, al-

though in spots it is exceedingly funny. Miss Williams, making her first appearance as star at the Burbank, uses a rather artificial method to provoke laughter. Possibly, this is because the play itself is lacking and needs assistance. She fails to convey an impression of naturalness. Her support is excellent and Edmund Lowe, particularly, gives a creditable performance. The comedy has to do with Antol Forbes' attempts to keep an English lord from learning that his wife has been up in an aeroplane for rather an extended journey with the aviator. The machine is wrecked and a newspaper sensation is made of the fact that the unknown woman passenger and the aviator have mysteriously disappeared. The heroine invents a fictitious person, Detective Sparks, to help matters along and carries out her purpose. There is an English twist to the play in humor as well as in scene.



MME. JOHANNA GADSKI, AT TRINITY AUDITORIUM

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Satisfying Bill at Orpheum

"All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy." A man who lectures all day without a spark of humor in his sermon is as tiresome as the man who is never serious. While the Orpheum bill this week is more than usual really vaudeville, the audience misses the thing it has become accustomed to look for—the one-act play. The spoken drama has gone a long way down, and its best chance of returning is through the one-act play in vaudeville. Weeds are only flowers out of place, it is said. Certainly, there are times and places for everything. Grand opera is not really grand opera with one performer. It leaves one cold and with a baffling sense of incompleteness of effort. So Carolina White, with her lovely voice, leaves one unsatisfied. Not so with the Primrose Four. They travel straight to the heart of the audience with their harmonizing and cheerful rotundity. There is "a girl with a smile" in the

performance Monday night was agitated by an impromptu dialogue with Jess Willard that was not on the bill.

"Pair of Sixes" at Majestic

Edward Peple's rip-roaring farce, "A Pair of Sixes," will be the offering at the Majestic next week, its engagement beginning Sunday evening, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The company which brings it here is the New York cast, headed by Oscar Figman. "A Pair of Sixes" finds its basic idea in two prosperous pill makers who cannot agree over the method of conducting their business. They settle the trouble by playing a game of poker for control of their establishment, with the result that one of them becomes a servant in the other's household. H. H. Frazee, the producing manager, has cast "A Pair of Sixes" with a lavish hand and in the local presentation, in addition to Oscar Figman, there will be seen Kate Guyon, Jack Raffel, Rite Carlyle and other well-known stage figures. A year in New York and six months in Chicago is the record of the comedy's run in the larger cities.

"Misleading Lady" at the Burbank

Florence Rockwell will begin her engagement as leading woman of the Burbank Theater Sunday afternoon, when she will appear in "The Misleading Lady," a three-act play by Paul Dickey and Charles Goddard which is to be the Burbank offering next week. The misleading lady who gives title to the play is a society girl who aspires to be an actress and who, to convince a doubting manager of her ability to play the part of a siren, undertakes to make a man propose to her, even though she does not care a rap for him. She makes the mistake of selecting for her victim a dominating and reckless young man lately returned from Patagonia, where he had absorbed primitive ideas con-

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L. E. BEHYMER
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MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6

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The Marquis and

Marchioness of

ABERDEEN

Lord Aberdeen will speak on his

"Reminiscences of a Viceroy" (Governor General of Canada, 1893-8, Viceroy of Ireland, 1905-15)

Lady Aberdeen will also speak on her Civic Betterment Work.

Under auspices of the Aberdeen Fund of America.

Seats on sale Trinity Box Office, 50c. \$1.00, \$1.50.

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Adolph Tandler, Director

Sigmund Beel, Concert Master

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JULIUS BIERLICH, Soloist

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Popular Prices 25c, and 50c

Seat Sale at Trinity Box Office

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and Ninth St.

L. E. BEHYMER
Manager

Tuesday
Eve.
Dec. 7
8:15 P. M.

Mme Johanna

GADSKI

Wagnerian Soprano

Saturday
Mat.
Dec. 11
2:15 P. M.

Seat Sale Now On—Prices: 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

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Last week, HOUDINI, the Genius of Escape; and Great New Show: GENEVIEVE CLIFF & CO., "A Breath of Old Virginia;" BISON CITY 4, Milo, Girard, Hughes, Roscoe; R. L. DAILEY & CO., "Our Bob;" MAZIE KING and Ted Doner; MACK & VINCENT, Songs at Piano; WILLIE WESTON, Character Songs; Special, DAINTY MARIE, Venus of the Air.

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Seth D. Perkins, Manager
Starting Sunday Dec. 5th

HOBART BOSWORTH IN AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GRIPPING PHOTOPLAY "COLORADO"

cerning the efficacy of the "big stick" in taming women as well as horses. Miss Rockwell will be surrounded by Edmund Lowe, Grace Travers, Ida St. Leon, Winifred Bryson, Lillian Elliott, James Corrigan, James K. Applebee, Harry Duffield, Frank Darien and other players.

Good Things in Store at Orpheum

Although Houdini has been one of the greatest drawing cards the Orpheum

ever had, it is announced he will remain here but one week more. For this last week, which begins with the Monday matinee he will continue to show his great water torture trick. Dainty Marie, not unknown or unloved here, will be the perfect woman for next week's bill. Besides physically justifying the designation, Dainty Marie is an accomplished trapeze and flying ring exponent. The first instance of the "cut back" in one

act drama is "A Breath of Old Virginia" which will be given by Genevieve Cliff and company. The Bison City Four, coming next week, is called one of the best quartettes in vaudeville. Robert L. Dailey and his company will present "Our Bob," which is really a dramatization of Dailey's odd personality. Mazie King, with Ted Doner, will offer unique dances and Russell Mack and Blanche Vincent will give songs at the piano. The usual orchestral concerts and Pathe news views will complete the bill. For the week of December 13 the Orpheum will present Weber and Fields, the famous comedians.

"Damaged Goods" at Quinn's Superba

With an extra show every morning at 9 o'clock and a special midnight performance starting every evening at 11, interest in "Damaged Goods" at Quinn's Superba shows no signs of waning. J. A. Quinn has announced that the Saturday all-night shows are to become a permanent feature at this theater and tonight in addition to the regular performances, the film will be shown at 11 p. m., 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 a. m. The excellent work of Director Tom Ricketts in producing the film version of "Damaged Goods" has been a large factor in its success. Not even the splendid acting of Richard Bennett and his company could make anything but a treatise of the stage ver-



Kate Guyon, at Majestic

sion of the play but the picture has become a stupendous drama, full of tense situations. "Damaged Goods" will be continued next week at Quinn's Superba.

"Unfaithful Wife" at Miller's

Robert B. Mantell, America's famous tragedian, will be seen for the second time in photoplays at Miller's Theater for one week, opening Monday, in the dramatic film "The Unfaithful Wife," said to be one of the strongest photoplays that have come from the Fox studios. It is a story dealing with a woman loved by two men. Beautiful Genevieve Hamper is seen as the woman in the case and the supporting cast is made up of noted Fox stars. The added feature of next week's bill will be the latest of the gloom-dispelling "Wallingford" comedies.

"Colorado" at the Garrick

Hobart Bosworth, who has, perhaps, the largest local following of any actor that has ever appeared here either on the stage or on the screen, will be seen at the Garrick Theater next week in "Colorado," a gripping western photoplay by Augustus Thomas. There are many stirring and intense scenes in the play and as Professor Doyle, Hobart Bosworth is said to be at his best. He is surrounded by an excellent cast. The remainder of the program will be devoted to comedy.

Lord Aberdeen's Coming Platform Talk

Next Monday evening, December 6, the Marquis of Aberdeen is to speak at Trinity Auditorium on "The Reminiscences of a Viceroy." It will be remembered that Lord Aberdeen was governor-general of Canada from 1893 to 1898 and was viceroy of Ireland from 1905 to 1915. The presence of Lord and Lady Aberdeen in California is due principally to the invitation extended them by the directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to visit San Francisco this season, and to the desire of them both to raise funds to carry on the philanthropic enterprises undertaken by Lady Aberdeen in the period of her husband's vice-royalty of Ireland. Lady

Aberdeen is president of the International Council of Women and presided at the national congress called by the National Council of the Women of the United States at San Francisco last month. Lord Aberdeen's family name is Gordon. Both the marquis and the marchioness have delightful personalities and their social receptions have crowded their time everywhere they have visited. They are quite as democratic as if they had never heard of royalty.

Gadski in Recital

Mme. Johanna Gadski, the distinguished Wagnerian soprano, will be heard in two recitals in Los Angeles next week, Tuesday evening, December 7, and Saturday matinee, December 11, at Trinity Auditorium. Mme. Gadski intends to pass the holidays in Southern California and will probably make arrangements for the building of a bungalow among the orange trees on her San Diego property. Her daughter, Lotta, accompanies the great singer on her tour and her husband, Herr Tauscher, will join them in time for the holidays. The Gadski programs arranged for this city are particularly interesting. That for the first recital will be as follows: Part I. (a) Fruehlingsnacht; (b) Wenn ich frueh in den Garten geh, Schumann; (a) Ded Tod und das Madchen, (b) Die Stadt, (c) Who is Sylvia, Schubert; piano solos—Moment Musicale, Schubert; Nocturne, Liszt; Prof. Paul Eisler. Part III. (a) Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen, (b) Liebeschen ist da, (c) Im Herbst, Franz; (a) Der Schmied, (b) Meine Liebe ist gruen, Brahms. Part III. (a) A Maid Sings Light, (b) The Swan Bent Low, MacDowell; (a) Marching Song, (b) Requiem, Paul Eisler; Morning Hymn, Henschel; piano solo, Finale of "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner-Liszt. Prof. Paul Eisler. Part IV. Elizabeth's Aria, "Dich theure Halle," from Tannhauser, Wagner; Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly issue a book by H. Stanley Jevons entitled, "British Coal Trade." Whether in war or peace, the coal trade is the most important British industry, and the economic problems involved in it demand careful handling and full knowledge.

Is Your Will Legal?

THE preparation of a legal will is the business of an experienced Trust Company. Our facilities in these matters are not excelled and competent legal advice is at your disposal when you consult the officials of our Trust department.

Wm. Rhodes Hervey,
Vice President

in charge of the Trust Dept.

**LOS ANGELES TRUST
AND SAVINGS BANK**

Sixth and Spring Streets

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HIBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK.

pursuance of a resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the Hibernian Savings Bank, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of said Board, held on the 13th day of October, 1915, a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation has been called for and will be held in the office and principal place of business of said corporation, to-wit, at its banking room, Second Floor Hibernian Building, Southeast corner of Fourth and Spring Streets, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, on Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1916, at the hour of Three o'clock on the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition of increasing the capital stock of said corporation from Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$350,000), consisting of Three Thousand Five Hundred (3,500) shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) each, to the amount of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000), to consist of Five Thousand (5,000) shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) each, and to transact all such other business as properly pertains to or is connected with such increase of capital stock.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Dated this 13th day of October, 1915.
A. M. GIBBS,
Secretary of Hibernian Savings Bank, a corporation.

EDWARD A. REGAN

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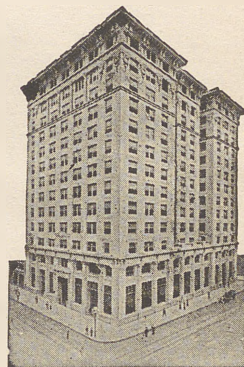
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Non-Coal 026783
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.,
Nov. 12, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Alice Elizabeth Bailey whose post-office address is Cornell, California, did, on the 12th day of June, 1915, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 026783, to purchase the NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 15, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised. One Hundred, the stone estimated at \$60, and the land \$40; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 25th day of January, 1916, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.

Social & Personal

ELABORATELY carried out in every detail and one of the most brilliant of the season's society affairs was the large ball given Thursday evening in honor of Miss Eleanor Banning, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hancock Banning of West Adams street, the host of the occasion being Miss Banning's cousin, Mr. Thomas B. Brown. The ball was given in the spacious ballroom of Captain William Banning's home on South Hoover street. About four hundred invitations were issued for the evening. The decorations were particularly artistic. American Beauty roses were used in attractive profusion in the ballroom, while downstairs the three banquet rooms were decorated in contrasting color schemes. One room was arranged in red, another in rose and the third in the rich autumn fruits. Receiving with the young host were Mrs. Thomas F. Brown, his mother, and Mrs. Hancock Banning, mother of the guest of honor. Assisting were Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner, Mrs. Michael J. Connell, Mrs. Walter Perry Story, Mrs. Allan C. Balch, Mrs. George J. Denis, Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori, Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Mrs. Howard Huntington, Mrs. Hugh Livingstone Macneil, Mrs. Henry Carlton Lee, Mrs. E. T. Earl, Mrs. George S. Patton, Mrs. Sydney I. Wailes, Mrs. Joseph Banning, Mrs. J. C. Drake, Mrs. Mary Longstreet, Mrs. Le Moyne Wills, Mrs. Frederick Barrows and Mrs. Eltinge Brown. Preceding the ball a large number of dinner parties were given. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hook, Jr., entertained several friends, including Mr. and Mrs. Sydney I. Wailes, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry McKee. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Perry Story had as their dinner guests, Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart O'Melveny, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Mott and Mr. and Mrs. J. Kingsley Macomber. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barrows were host and hostess at a dinner party, also. Enjoying their hospitality were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Lloyd Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Janss, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Rush. Among others who entertained with dinner affairs before the ball were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coburn Turner, Dr. and Mrs. Guy Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy, Dr. and Mrs. Titian J. Coffey and Miss Louise Burke. The latter had as her guest of honor, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the famous Norwegian tennis player, who is her house guest. Miss Eleanor Banning, one of the most charming of the debutantes was also the guest of honor last Saturday evening at a dinner dance given at the Midwick country club by Mr. and Mrs. Sydney I. Wailes, who are her cousins. Guests included Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grimm, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart O'Melveny, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brunswig, Lieutenant and Mrs. William Robert Munroe, Miss Katherine Banning, Miss Alice Elliott, Miss Mona Pajo, Miss Anita Patton, Miss Helen Jones, Miss Elsie Morphy, Miss Anita Thomas, Miss Phila Miller, Miss Frida Maw, Miss Dorothy Morphy, Miss Katherine Mellus, Mr. Jack Macfarland, Mr. Roger Topp, Mr. Herbert Howard, Mr. Maynard McFie, Mr. Joseph Banning, Mr. Bruce Macneil, Mr. William Kay Crawford, Mr. Wells Morris, Mr. Arden Day, Mr. Don O'Melveny, Mr. Jack Bucklin, Mr. Jerry Brown, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Allan Morphy, Mr. William Averill, Mr. Alexander McDonald and Mr. Fred McCartney.

Notable among the early winter weddings was that of Miss Marcella Margaret Mahan and Mr. Henry Pascal Burke, the ceremony having been celebrated Tuesday evening at St. John's Episcopal church. The ceremony was read by Rev. George Davidson, rector of the church. The church was artistically decorated, being arranged in representation of a woods. The choir stall and the chancel were decorated with boxwood, bay trees, palms and potted plants. The altar was banked with ferns and smilax and tall candelabra cast a soft illumination over the scene. Palms and bay trees were used in the back of the church and marked the aisles. Clusters of ferns tied with bows of green gauze ribbons ornamented the pews. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. J. Ross Mahan of Arizona, was attired in a gown of white char-

meuse satin with over drapes of tulle. These were caught to the skirt with sprays of orange blossoms. Her veil of tulle was held by a rich old lace cap and the veil, edged with rare old lace, fell to the hem of the long court train. Her bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley and pink toned orchids and maiden-hair ferns. Mrs. George Letteau was matron of honor. She wore a gown of green with trimmings of silver lace. Her hat was also of the silver lace and she carried an arm shower of pink blossoms and ferns. The bride's other assistants, Miss Helen Logan, Miss Helen Lehman, Mrs. Jack Blystone of Hollywood and Mrs. Cecil Johnson, were attired in gowns of pink chiffon and tulle and wore hats of black velvet, trimmed with pink rosebuds. They carried quaint nosegays of tiny pink rosebuds hung from their wrists by black velvet ribbons. Mr. Jack Wilson served Mr. Burke as best man and the ushers included Mr. A. A. McDowell, Mr. Frank Pole of Del Mar, Mr. Al Jensing and Mr. A. E. Hamilton of Pasadena. Following the ceremony at the church a wedding dinner was served at the home of the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar D. Bennett, 15 Chester Place. Later Mr. Burke and his bride left for San Francisco, where they will pass a part of their honeymoon. They will return home just before the Christmas holidays, in which season a number of delightful affairs have been planned in their honor. The young bride, who is exceedingly popular here, is the daughter of Mrs. Clark Ross Mahan of 6402 Lomita Drive.

Hostesses at the Los Angeles Country Club Wednesday evening were Mrs. Dan McFarland, Mrs. Jefferson Paul Chandler, Mrs. Harry Coburn Turner and Mrs. Everett Seaver. This was the third of the series of delightful dinner dances being given there, each of which is marked by the introduction of novel and entertaining features.

With much anticipatory pleasure the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick MacMonnies are awaiting their arrival here in the near future. Mrs. MacMonnies as Miss Alice Jones, daughter of Mrs. John P. Jones and the late Senator Jones of Santa Monica, was formerly one of the most popular of the younger set here. The beautiful family residence, Miramar, occupied by them in Santa Monica several years ago was the center of social activities. Mrs. MacMonnies' return will be the occasion of much delightful entertaining on the part of her host of friends here. Mrs. Jones who has been visiting in San Francisco will be in Los Angeles to greet her daughter and her distinguished son-in-law, upon their arrival, which will probably be December 9. Both Mr. MacMonnies, famous as a sculptor, and his wife, have been active in the relief work abroad. Mr. MacMonnies having converted his beautiful studio home in Paris, into a hospital and both he and his talented wife have been aiding in nursing and caring for the wounded soldiers there.

Mrs. Charles D. Wood of 1716 Crenshaw Boulevard have returned from an eastern trip. Their itinerary included Washington, Chicago, and New York. Mrs. Wood passed the last fortnight in the south.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira S. Chapman have been enjoying a ten-days visit in San Francisco, where they went for the closing days of the exposition.

Among the charming visitors in Los Angeles is Mrs. W. A. Shedd of Palo Alto who is a guest at the home of Mrs. Owen Humphrey Churchill of 2201 South Figueroa street. In honor of the visitor several informal affairs have been given by Mrs. Churchill and her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bond Francisco have had as their guests for several weeks, their relatives, Captain Edward A. Dorn, U. S. A., and wife of Washington, and Judge N. B. Laughlin of Santa Fe, N. M. A number of informal entertainments have been given in honor of the distinguished visitors.

Miss Dorothy Davis of Baltimore, who came to Los Angeles with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis to pass the winter season, is visiting just now with friends at Carmel-by-the-Sea. Miss Henrietta Hagerty, an attractive Balti-

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more belle, has been the guest of Miss Davis. She also has been a guest at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. J. S. Hagerty of Ardmore avenue, and a merry round of luncheons, dinners and teas have been given in her honor. Miss Davis and Miss Hagerty will share honors at a luncheon party to be given Christmas week by Mrs. Francis Pierpont Davis of Estrella avenue.

Mrs. J. J. Davis of Westgate, with her sons, Robert and Joseph Davis, and her mother, Mrs. M. H. Volkmann of Santa Monica, have returned from a pleasant motoring trip to San Francisco. They also visited in Palo Alto where they attended the Stanford-Santa Clara game. They also were entertained at dinner at the Sigma Nu fraternity house, the eldest son, Mr. Herbert Davis being a frat member.

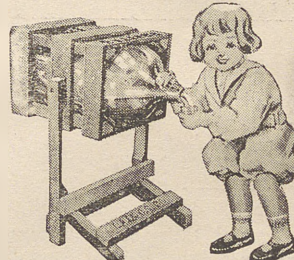
Mr. and Mrs. G. Allan Hancock were among those entertaining Friday afternoon at the first of the season's symphony concerts. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. George Furey of New York, Mrs. Andrew Mullen, Miss Dugan, Miss Marie Mullen, Mrs. George Neville Warwick and Mrs. Fred Mullen. Another party was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Dan Murphy, who had relatives as their guests.

Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori and Mrs. Kate S. Vosburg have returned home from a trip to San Francisco, which included a

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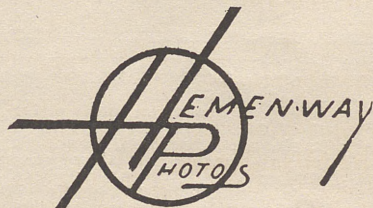
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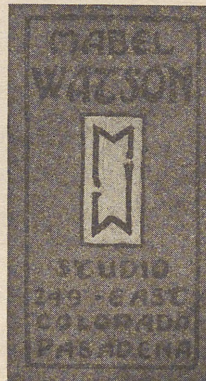
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last visit to the exposition. A number of other prominent society folk have been in the northern city the last two or three weeks, these including Mrs. Allan C. Balch, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre Macneil, the latter two on their wedding trip, and Mrs. Hancock Banning. The latter came home several days ago in order to assist in preparations for the brilliant doll pageant and tea-dansant to be given at the Alexandria the afternoon and evening of December 11.

Colonel and Mrs. Peter McClelland and daughters, Miss Willie McClelland and Mrs. Ida McClelland Brown have returned to Los Angeles for the winter season. They are located at the Hotel Lankershim temporarily. They have just concluded a month's visit in San Francisco where they attended the exposition. Coming down from the Bay City Colonel and Mrs. McClelland and their daughters stopped in Santa Barbara, Monterey, Del Monte, Santa Cruz and other places of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Laurence Doheney of Chester Place, who have been visiting in New York since early in October, are expected to return to their home here next week.

Mrs. Edmund R. Hudson and her daughter, Miss Hazel Grace Hudson of 2924 Francis avenue have returned from a six weeks' trip in the northern part of the state. They included San Francisco and the exposition in their itinerary.

Mrs. Edward D. Silent of Severance street, who has been visiting in the north for several weeks, is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Dennis at their home in Vallejo. Mrs. Silent will return home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Hayes who have been guests at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Alice T. Anderson of 1624 Shatto street, left a few days ago for the north. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have made their home for several years in Russia where Mr. Hayes has been a courier of the Czar. Mrs. Hayes has achieved considerable success as an author.

Mrs. Sumner P. Hunt and her daughter, Miss Louise Hunt, have been enjoying a delightful northern trip, having gone to San Francisco for the closing days of the exposition there.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jevne who have been enjoying a trip of several weeks in the east are home again. They remained in New York over the Thanksgiving holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eltinge T. Brown of West Twenty-fourth street have returned home from San Francisco, where they went for a ten days' visit at the exposition.

Formal announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. John Hendry of 2430 West Twenty-seventh street of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Vona Lucile Brown to Mr. William Fields, son of Senator W. C. Fields of North Carolina. The ceremony took place Thanksgiving Day at the Pico Heights church, Rev. J. M. Schaeffe officiating. After an extended wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Fields will be at home to their friends at 2403 West Twenty-seventh street.

Thanksgiving week was fittingly celebrated at Hotel Del Monte with a delightful series of dinners and dances and with the golf links and tennis courts crowded every day. Among those from Los Angeles who were at the resort last week were Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McNaughton, who motored up, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Loy, who also went up in their machine, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fish, and Mrs. W. G. Bradford.

In honor of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the naive young Norwegian tennis star. Mayor and Mrs. Thomas H. Dudley of Santa Monica entertained Monday afternoon with an attractively arranged luncheon. The decorations were carried out with a profusion of roses of every shade, combined with ferns and tulle bows and streamers. Following the luncheon, the afternoon was passed in playing bridge. Besides Miss Bjurstedt, there were present: Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, Miss Florence Sutton, Mrs. Harold Doig, Mrs. Bert Orlando Bruce, Mrs. Robert Farquhar, Mrs. John Hickman, Mrs. Gladys Widdowson, Captain A. de G. Sutton, Miss Mary Browne and Mrs. Louise Williamson. Tuesday morning Miss Bjurstedt was the guest of honor at a swimming party given at the Los Angeles Athletic Club. Mrs. E. P. Morphy was the hostess, and following the invigorating swim the guests had luncheon, later motoring back to Santa Monica, where Miss Bjurstedt was the guest of honor at several informal games at the Santa Monica-Venice club on Third street. Those enjoying

Mrs. Morphy's hospitality were Miss Bjurstedt, Mrs. Harry Robinson, Miss Florence Sutton, Miss Louise Burke, Mrs. E. T. Earl, Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy, Mrs. John Crombie Nivin, Mrs. Sydney I. Wailes, Mrs. Walter Leeds, Mrs. William S. Hook, Jr., Miss Natalie Campbell, Miss Elsie Morphy and Mrs. Dorothy Morphy.

Mr. and Mrs. Giles Kellogg of 3002 Wilshire Boulevard have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Adeline Kellogg, to Mr. Shepler Ward Fitz Gerald, lieutenant U. S. A. The ceremony will take place Wednesday evening, December 8 at half after eight o'clock. Rev. Charles Spaulding, rector of the Episcopal Church in Coronado, will officiate and the wedding, which will take place at the home of the bride's parents, will be marked by military appointments. Since the announcement of her betrothal two or three months ago, Miss Kellogg has been the recipient of several delightful pre-nuptial affairs and others are planned for her in the few days intervening. Friday, Miss Silence McVay of West Twenty-ninth street was hostess at a daintily appointed luncheon given at the Los Angeles Athletic club in honor of Miss Kellogg. Following Miss McVay's luncheon at the Athletic Club Friday given in honor of Miss Kellogg, the guests were taken to the Orpheum. Miss Blanche Davenport being the hostess. This evening Miss Margaret Matthews will entertain for Miss Kellogg with an attractively appointed dinner at the California Club, followed by a theater party. Miss Kellogg has chosen Miss Margaret Matthews as her maid of honor and Miss Silence McVay as bridesmaid. Lieutenant Leslie MacDill will serve Lieutenant Shepler Ward Fitz Gerald as best man.

One of the most attractive of the week's society affairs was the tea given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Thomas Lee Woolwine at her home, 1040 Kensington Road. Mrs. James W. Noel of Indianapolis, who is a visitor in Los Angeles for the winter, was the guest of honor, and about one hundred friends enjoyed the occasion. The decorations were particularly artistic, pink being the dominant note in the color scheme. The table was decorated with a cluster of beautiful pink roses, gracefully arranged in a French gray basket. A drawn-work cloth adorned the table and pink-shaded candles were used. Assisting Mrs. Woolwine in pouring tea were Mrs. W. D. Woolwine, Mrs. Charles M. Wood, Mrs. C. Q. Stanton, Mrs. William Munroe Lewis, Mrs. James A. Keeney and Mrs. H. Clay Breeden. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Glen Spence, Mrs. Marshall Stimson, Mrs. James E. Woolwine, Mrs. Woods D. Woolwine, Mrs. Thomas Weeks Banks, Mrs. Forest Stanton, Miss Cora Foy and Mrs. Remington Olmsted.

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HIBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg. Spring and Fourth.	GEORGE CHAFFEY, President. GEORGE A. J. HOWARD, Cashier. Capital, \$325,000.00. Surplus and Profits, \$35,250.00.
NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring	J. E. FISHBURN, President. H. S. McKEE, Cashier. Capital, \$500,000.00; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000.
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Books

ELSA BARKER'S "War Letters from the Living Dead Man" will appeal to those with spiritualistic tendencies because they will believe in the genuineness of this series of letters, but even those who do not place any faith in the possibility of communication with the invisible world will find considerable interest in these pages. "Letters from a Living Dead Man" to which this book is a sequel, was a series of communications from "X." Now, the identity of "X" is disclosed. He was Judge David Patterson Hatch, who died in Los Angeles, February 21, 1912. In this new series, he tells of what this war has meant to the spirit-world; how he and his fellows are fighting the forces of evil, and something of what is being done to aid mankind. It is a curious and interesting volume. Aside from its spiritualism, such ideas as the following are really worth pondering: "The reason why Germany was not permitted by the Masters to have large colonies of her own was so that her surplus population might scatter over the earth and mix with other races. The German blood needed mixing. Her efficiency in material ways might thus have leavened the world. Instead, she became drunk with her own greatness. She climaxed the rhythm that might have carried her steadily forward." "To love only yourself is to lose your hold on individuality, for you are only an individual in relation to other selves. Alone in the universe, you would have to be nothing or everything, and you cannot be everything—not just yet, save as you are everything through unity with everything, and that is love." There is a curious interview with Nietzsche in which that philosopher is made to say that, before he died, he came to realize the fundamental error in his teachings and that this realization drove him insane. ("War Letters from the Living Dead Man." Written down by Elsa Barker. Mitchell Kennerley. Bullock's.)

Log of a Non-Combatant

Deplorable as is the present war, it is bringing forth good literature, and usually, when a thing that needs remedying is kept before the public long enough, something is done. "The Log of a Non-combatant," by Horace Green, is the record of the wanderings of an American press correspondent in the war zone. It tells not so much the technical and gruesome side of the conflict as the conditions in the towns among those who bear the real burden of war; the women, children, and old men. The work abounds in vivid descriptions and bits of conversations that make it all startlingly real; single incidents that reveal more than the usual lurid tales of mangled humans. The author does not take any side in the conflict, but tells his story with fairness and impartial justice. Such a sane view impresses one more than all the rantingly belligerent war-books and stories, just as a simply-perfect play of one act does more good than a lengthy sermon on the same subject. There are touches of humor that pleasantly high-light the rather somber subject-matter, and pathetic little scenes that individualize the woe of a continent. ("The Log of a Noncombatant." By Horace Green. Houghton, Mifflin Co. Bullock's.)

Marooned in the Gulf

"Smugglers' Island" is close to home for Los Angeles youngsters, since it is an island in the Gulf of California on which a sixteen-year-old girl and her four younger brothers and sisters are marooned. It is rather unfair to this story by Clarissa A. Kneeland to call it a modern "Swiss Family Robinson" as is done on its slip-cover. It is, of course, not a classic, but the difficulties which beset this family were certainly greater than those of the noted Robinsons, who had their well-provisioned ship upon which to draw for practically everything needed. Necessity was never more truly the mother of invention than it was with these children of the author's fancy who use courage and ingenuity to carry them through their long stay on the island and manage to derive happiness as well as strength from their experience. It is a saner and more interesting story than usually provided in juvenile books and

one which should equally delight boys or girls. ("Smugglers' Island." By Clarissa A. Kneeland. Houghton, Mifflin Co. Bullock's.)

"Green Half-Moon"

Highly improbable, with a hero whose adventures are so numerous and so thrilling that the reader is likely to find himself, before he completes the book, wishing that one of them would end fatally, is "The Green Half-Moon" by James Francis Dwyer. Dwyer has forsaken the jungle and most of the startling incidents of the present work concern a civil engineer returning to New York after two years in the tropics. The engineer becomes, in order to accommodate a beautiful American girl, the custodian of a green half-moon of jade, a thing of little value but for which he is forced to battle half around the world before it is safely delivered to an English nobleman. Only then does the engineer learn that not for its intrinsic value but because it is a symbol which would cause a great religious uprising in the east, is the thing so greatly desired by his fanatical pursuers. ("The Green Half-Moon." By James Francis Dwyer. A. C. McClurg & Co. Bullock's.)

Helpful to Club Women

While "The Complete Club Book for Women" may not be the sort of a volume that would appeal to members of large organizations like several of those in Los Angeles in which the officers have been trained by years of club life, it would seem to be the sort of book that would prove helpful to women of smaller clubs or those inexperienced in official positions in such associations. Particular attention is given by the author, Caroline French Benton, to subjects for studies and programs. Topics are presented with suggestions for divisions for separate meetings and papers or talks are outlined under each, with many references to sources of information. For the benefit of clubs just organizing a model constitution is offered together with suggested by-laws and condensed rules of order. Instructions on making of a year-book and suggestions for practical community work are other important matters considered. ("The Complete Club Book for Women." By Caroline French Benton. L. C. Page Co. Bullock's.)

"Fur Trail Adventurers"

In the supposedly wild northwest does Dillon Wallace have the boy hero of his latest juvenile, "The Fur Trail Adventurers," learn the cleansing spirit of the great outdoors, forget the bad habits which caused him to be sent to the wilderness and earn for himself a position of responsibility with a fur trading company. It is a yarn full of adventure, yet devoid of those long descriptions which so tire younger readers, and its hero returns to his parents, a steady, changed lad. ("The Fur Trail Adventurers." By Dillon Wallace. A. C. McClurg & Co. Bullock's.)

"The Bent Twig"

Sylvia Marshall is the "twig," a lovely, typical American girl, bent by the customs, traditions and ideals of her Western home. Her father is a college professor in a small western city and her mother is one whose integrity and personality exert such an influence in building her character, that, despite her later changed environment, she is bound to revert to type and develop into the true woman. Her father always says just the right thing, but her mother always does the right thing. The romance begins with Sylvia a little girl, and follows her through the public school, with all the various experiences so graphically portrayed that it seems a reproduction of one's own school life. Later, in the university, Sylvia is not sought by the leading sororities because her parents are not in the faculty swim, and trying to cut a social swell on a professor's salary. But when her worth becomes known she is the leader of the school. After graduation she visits a wealthy aunt and meets many of the "predatory rich," and accompanies her to Paris, but so far as one can learn of the trip and scenery she might as well have remained in America.

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.
No. 12868. Dept. 2.

In the Matter of the Estate of Margaret Asbury, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, made on the first day of December, 1915, in the matter of the Estate of Margaret Asbury, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said Estate, will sell at private sale, in one parcel, to the highest bidder, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, and subject to the confirmation of said Court, on or after the 13th day of December, 1915, all the right, title and interest and estate of said Margaret Asbury, deceased, at the time of her death, which was title in fee simple in and to the property hereinafter described, and all the right, title and in-



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terest that said Estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired, other than or in addition to that of said deceased, at the time of her death, of, in and to that certain real property situate in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit: Lot 48 and the North 18 feet of Lot 49 of Block "E" of the McGarry Tract, in the City of Los Angeles, as per map recorded in Book 23 at page 69 of Miscellaneous Records of said County, in the office of the County Recorder.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, in gold coin of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase-money to be paid at the time of sale; balance on confirmation of sale. Deed and certificate of title at the expense of purchaser. Purchaser to take subject to second half, 1915-1916 state, county and city taxes.

All bids or offers must be in writing, and left at the office of the undersigned, No. 336 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, California. Dated this 2nd day of December, 1915.

A. B. SHAW, JR.,
Administrator.

In the World of Amateur Sports

THIS thing of determining tennis superiority by a round robin tournament is not a shining success. The women's ranking committee of the American Lawn Tennis Association cannot but be more at sea than ever, after the affair at Long Beach last week. Mrs. May Sutton Bundy "came back" and defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt. Miss Mary Browne "came back" and defeated Mrs. Bundy. Miss Bjurstedt "came back" and defeated Miss Browne. Only in one of the matches was the result anything like decisive and further to complicate matters, Miss Florence Sutton, the fourth contestant, took one of her three matches. Mrs. Bundy and Miss Bjurstedt are to play off, December 11, the tie which exists between them personally, in addition to settling the result of the round robin tournament.

Playing as though she admitted the truth of the comment made by experts that if the match went three sets she would lose, Mrs. Bundy lost no time in hitting her stride when she met Miss Bjurstedt Thanksgiving day. She stuck to the deadly, steady game which has won many matches for the Bundy family and was returned the winner, 6-1, 6-4. Toward the end of the match it became as evident as it was in the northern match between the two, that the former May Sutton has not the stamina of yore. Accuracy brought the victory.

Possibly, the hard match of Thanksgiving Day had something to do with the defeat of Mrs. Bundy by Miss Browne Friday, although continuation of Miss Browne's high form the following day tends to contradict such a supposition. Never in Southern California has the three-time national champion displayed the brilliancy that she evinced in her match with Mrs. Bundy and the score tells the tale, 6-4, 6-3. The waiting game Mrs. Bundy found so successful against the Norwegian girl did not count against Miss Browne, since she placed balls inside that Miss Bjurstedt drove out of bounds. If it can be urged in favor of Mrs. Bundy that she was tired from the previous day's match when she met Miss Browne, the same excuse may be advanced for the latter in her match with Miss Bjurstedt, Saturday, which she lost 2-6, 6-3, 6-4. It is unfortunate for both the contestants that the winning point was made on a ball which hit the top of the net and bounced over. Victory throughout the last set had appeared to be with the national champion, as Miss Browne was tiring rapidly, but the famous courage of the Southern California girl might have carried her through. The splendid sportsmanship shown by Miss Bjurstedt on her southern visit forbids the supposition that she was at all satisfied to win on such a ball.

Miss Sutton was defeated by her sister, Mrs. Bundy, 6-1, 6-0, and by Miss Bjurstedt, 6-4, 6-3, but won from Miss Browne on the opening day, 6-4, 6-3. A masculine touch was added to the tournament by the appearance of National Champion Johnston, McLoughlin, Tom Bundy, Wayne and Nat Browne in several exhibition doubles matches. The tie between Mrs. Bundy and Miss Bjurstedt will be played off at Long Beach. While the delay of two weeks before holding the match may seem to favor Mrs. Bundy's chances, it must not be forgotten that this means two weeks' more practice by Miss Bjurstedt on asphalt courts, a surface she had not played on until she came to the coast.

Polo Honors Divided

Riverside and Midwick divided honors in the first inter-club polo tournament of the season, held last week, on the Riverside field. Midwick won the first game, Thanksgiving, by the close score of 5½ to 4½ but lost, Saturday, 8¾ to 5. The Midwick team which was defeated Saturday was materially a weaker one than that which won Thursday, as Harold Cook substituted for Harry Weiss. Cook is a promising player, but lacks the experience of Weiss, who is one of the pioneers of polo in California. Weiss was forced to remain out because of a slight injury received Thursday. The Riverside team, on the other hand, was stronger, Untemyer playing a more dashing game than Harry Pattee, whose place he took in the second contest. Pattee, likewise, was out because of a fall Thanksgiving day, when he sprained his thumb. Drury, the highest rated man on either team, seven goals, was the backbone of the Riverside aggregation and under his direction the orange growers are likely

to cut a considerable figure in all tournaments this winter. The line-up of the teams Thursday was as follows:

Riverside.	Position.	Midwick.
F. D. Hudson	1	Bobby Neustadt
Harry Pattee	2	Harry Weiss
Hugh Drury	3	Reggie Weiss
H. Lett	4	Carleton Burke

Saturday the lineup was changed to read as follows:

Riverside.	Position.	Midwick.
Alvan Untemyer	1	Bobby Neustadt
Hillyard Lett	2	Harold Cook
Hugh Drury	3	Reggie Weiss
F. D. Hudson	Back	Carleton Burke

Major Colin C. Ross of Coronado was present at the tournament and refereed the Thursday game. He is making elaborate plans for the Coronado polo season which opens the first of the year, with play January 1 and 3 for the Joseph Jessop trophy. Thomas LeBoutillier of Meadowbrook, has sent his ponies to Coronado. He hopes to be so far recovered from his fall of last September as to be able to play for Coronado, January 1.

Golf at the Country Clubs

Dr. W. H. Spinks was the winner of the fall handicap golf tournament at the Los Angeles Country Club, winning in the finals from I. W. Shirley, 3 up and 2 to play. Spinks was forced to give his opponent a handicap of six. At the end of the first eighteen holes he had cut this down to one and was even up at the third hole in the second eighteen. Spinks' score was 77 in the first round and 78 in the second; Shirley's was 85 and 84. Thanksgiving day the handicap medal play, eighteen holes, resulted in four players tying, E. T. Sherer, C. W. Pendleton, Dr. Requa and Dr. H. H. Stone, all with net scores of 70. Match play against par with handicap allowance was won by J. M. Walker. A. H. Braly had the best choice score for the two rounds. The week end sweepstakes at the club were won by J. H. Moulton in the Class A division and J. A. H. Kerr in Class B.

At Midwick the fall handicap has narrowed down to the semi-finals. W. K. Jewett won from Stanley Smith by default; Lee Guyer defeated Alexander Macdonald, 2 to 1; Ralph Harris defeated H. R. Johnstone, 1 up; B. F. Bundy defeated E. R. Williams, 6 and 5. W. K. Jewett is matched with Lee Guyer and Ralph Harris with Bruce Bundy in the semi-finals. The Midwick Thanksgiving day sweepstakes was won by W. L. Valentine with a net tally of 65. J. K. Urmston was second with a net 71. Saturday match play against bogey brought three players into a tie, Norman Macbeth, W. L. Valentine and George A. Weber.

Ties were common at all the clubs. At Annandale in the thirty-six hole medal play, first round Thanksgiving and second Saturday, R. H. Gibson and Ben Leslie tied for best choice score on eighteen holes, 62. Seventy-five players competed in the event. The first round of the R. A. Fowler cup play was held at San Gabriel Saturday, with the following results: C. H. Parker beat R. E. Devereaux 1 up. W. M. Moore defeated Cap Wharton 1 up. E. A. Coon won from C. L. Magee 5 and 6. W. Bill Bacon beat F. H. Murray 4 and 2. J. A. Bell beat L. W. Barnett 2 up. M. S. Vosburg defeated W. L. Stewart 1 up. Another match was played Sunday when B. A. Coon beat W. M. Orr, 1 up.

Competitive Golf at Del Monte

Del Monte's annual New Year's golf tournament is to start December 31 this year. Prizes are to be awarded the winner in various entries and the following program of events is announced: Competition for men, December 31, A. M., qualifying round over 18 holes, medal play. Sixteen to qualify in first flight. As many additional flights will be played, with eight qualifiers in each division, as the entries warrant. Prize for the best net score. P. M., First match round over 18 holes, in all flights, at handicap, holes-up system. January 1, A. M., second match round in all flights over 18 holes. Special event, P. M., match play against par at handicap. Prize for first and second best net return. January 2, A. M., finals in all flights of eight, over 36 holes at handicap. Third round of first flight over 18 holes at handicap. Special event, A. M., four-ball four-somes, match play against par, at handicap, holes-up system. Prizes for winning team. P. M., finals in all flights of eight, over 36 holes at handicap. Finals

of first flight over 18 holes at handicap. Freak score contest, P. M., the prize will be awarded to the player returning the best nine-hole choice score over the 18 holes at handicap. Competition for women, December 31, P. M., qualifying round over 18 holes. Prize for best net score. Flights of eight to qualify. January 1, P. M., first round in all flights, over 18 holes, at handicap holes-up system. January 2, A. M., second round in all flights, at handicap. P. M., finals in all flights, at handicap. Special event, P. M., match play against bogey, at handicap. Prize for winning score.

Good Sport at Polo Practice Games

It has become Purples and Whites, instead of Reds and Whites, in the practice polo games at Midwick Wednesday afternoons and this week the Purples won, 4 to 3. The White team was composed of Rufus Spalding, Tod Ford and Lloyd Macy, who took turns playing Number 1, Harold Cook, 2, Reggie Weiss, 3, and Carleton Burke, back. The victorious purples were Dr. Z. T. Malaby, 1, John B. Miller, 2, R. G. Neustadt, 3 and Hugh Drury, back. This afternoon the final game of a series of three between the Los Angeles and Pasadena teams will be played at Midwick. Each team has won a contest. It

is not generally known that the public is admitted to the polo games and that the players are anxious for their sport to become popular with spectators.

Doubles Tennis at L. A. Country Club

This week the Los Angeles Country Club is holding its annual invitation doubles tennis tournament, postponed from the usual Thanksgiving date out of courtesy to the women's round robin tournament at Long Beach last week. The famous women players, Mrs. Bundy and Miss Bjurstedt, disputed with the men for the attention of the gallery in the club play, which opened Thursday afternoon and will close this afternoon. Practically, all the stars of the south are appearing in the affair.

Current School Events

Non Nobis Solum Society of the Orton School, Pasadena, will give its annual bazaar, called "The Zone" this year, at the school this afternoon and evening, with programs at 4 and 8 o'clock. The proceeds will go for various charities brought to the notice of the school by its students.

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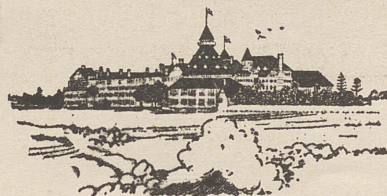
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Stocks & Bonds

TRADING on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange in November showed a net gain of more than \$50,000 over October. Total business volume in November was \$408,939.89, represented by 564,833 shares of stock. Three-fourths of the business was in mining and oil shares, the former reaching the total of \$152,860, and the latter of \$157,358. Lower-priced Oatman mining securities have shown a firmer tone this week, but the higher-priced issues were weak. Tom Read has dropped to \$1.50 bid, \$1.82½ asked. United Eastern sold off board at \$4.10 but the highest bid on the board, to the present writing, was \$4. Big Jim was the liveliest mining trader, nearly 50,000 shares changing hands early in the week, on a constantly rising market. It is now ruling at 41-42 cents.

Expensive oil issues also showed a disposition to slump. A sharp increase was noted in Associated Oil Monday but the gain was lost later in the week, while Union also fell away more than a point. Amalgamated Oil Company has announced a dividend of \$1 a share, pay-

there are certain freight forwarding companies which make a specialty of handling shipments of household goods. Inquiries in large volume are now coming in to these companies from people all over the United States about shipping their household effects to California. One of these companies in Los Angeles received in September six hundred such inquiries; in October they amounted to eight hundred and fifty. This early resumption of our usual incoming tide of homeseekers will restore our customary activity in lands, buildings and general development."

To discuss the changes in exchange methods made necessary by the European war, an international trade conference will be held in New York next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers. Benjamin Joy, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston will speak on the part which bankers must take in upbuilding the commerce of the United States and consideration will be given to conditions which have made New

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been opened at 604 I. W. Hellman Building. The organizers are A. H. Woollacott, A. L. Jamieson, John O. Knight, E. H. Shiek, J. H. Withers, S. M. Warmbath, H. E. Woods, C. C. Spicer, A. W. Coote, C. P. Campbell, W. L. Harper, W. P. O'Meara and E. H. Newland. A. W. Coote has been appointed secretary and A. H. Woollacott is chairman of the board of directors. As Los Angeles is the nearest large city to the Oatman-Gold Roads mining district of Arizona the camps in that vicinity are regarded as tributary to this city and hundreds of inquiries are received daily by local brokers from all parts of the United States asking for information regarding different properties and it is to answer these inquiries that the bureau has been organized.

Industrial stocks listed on the New York stock exchange since January 1 show a large gain over the entire year 1914. Already, they aggregate \$262,173,420, against \$101,481,200 for the whole of 1914. Total listings so far this year have been \$790,060,420, compared with \$671,863,800 for all the previous year. Among these are many issues transferred from the curb to the exchange. Railroad bonds listed total \$291,783,800 for 1915, to date, against \$255,688,500 for 1914, entire.

Atlas Powder Company has declared its regularly quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent on common stock, both payable December 10.

Quaker Oats Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on common stock and regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock. The common dividend is payable January 15 to holders of record December 21 and the preferred dividend February 29 to holders of record February 1.

GENERAL INSURANCE NEWS

NEXT Monday evening the Los Angeles Life Underwriters' Association will hold its annual meeting and election of officers, following a dinner at Christopher's. The nominating committee of the association consists of John Newton Russell, Jr., F. E. McMullen, W. C. Wells, W. H. Metzger and E. H. Rogge, Jr. Vice-President L. A. Greenwood will preside. Charles Warren Pickell, Detroit manager for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose winter residence is at Hollywood, will be the guest of honor at the dinner and will speak on "Existing Business Conditions Throughout the United States as Affecting Life Insurance." Mr. Pickell has devoted the last several months to travel about the United States.

A. L. Johnston of San Francisco, Pacific coast manager of the Royal Indemnity Company, and E. D. Livingstone of New York, superintendent of the surety department of the same company, were Los Angeles visitors this week. The Royal will attempt materially to increase its bonding business in California next year.

Paul G. Hausman, formerly of San Francisco, has been appointed general agent for Southern California of the State Life Insurance Company of Indiana.

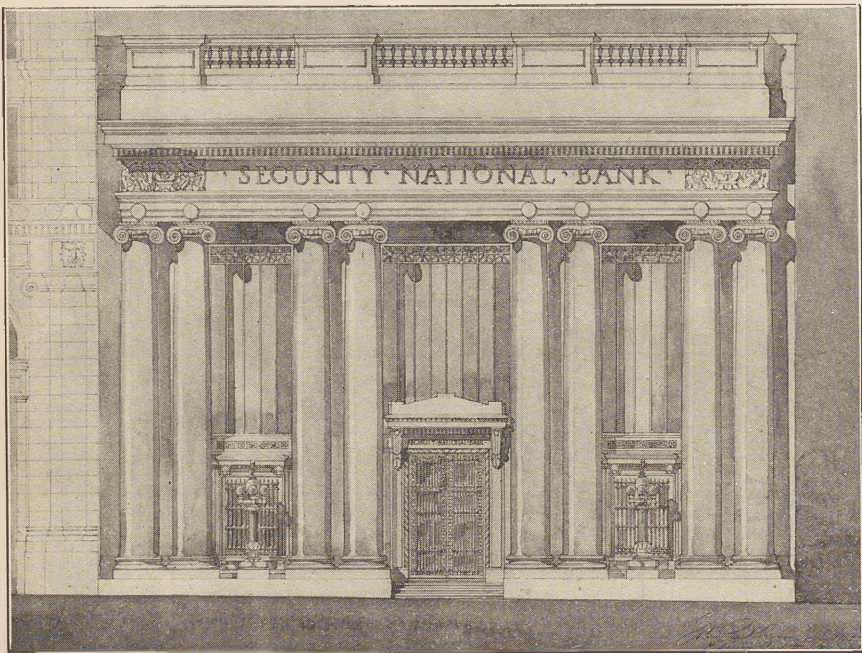
J. B. Nabors and Sons have been made Southern California general agents for the automobile insurance department of the Prussian National Insurance Company.

T. F. Rubland, former secretary of the Northern States Life of Chicago, who is in Los Angeles for his health, is reported to be greatly improved.

R. F. Bennett resigned December 1 as Los Angeles manager of the security department of the Aetna. His future plans have not been announced.

John Newton Russell, Jr., home office general agent of the Pacific Mutual, passed the last week of the northern exposition in San Francisco. Lee A. Phillips, vice-president of the Pacific Mutual, has returned from a six weeks' trip to New York, made to transact company business.

William A. Hamilton, Los Angeles general agent of the New England Mutual Life, reports that his office had more paid for new business in the first ten months of 1915 than for the entire year, 1914.



able December 24, books to close December 18. West Coast Oil Company has declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable December 15 to stockholders of record December 10.

Bank stocks were in more frequent call than for several weeks. Citizens National was in the greatest demand, sales being consummated at \$240 and later at \$245. Security Trust and Savings and First National were called but were firmly held. Home Telephone common continues popular, selling freely at \$22.50, both on and off board. Los Angeles Investment is up a little, the prevailing figure being 39 cents. Few bond sales were reported but there is a marked strengthening in quotations and it appears that the bargain market in gilt-edged local securities has closed.

Banks and Bankers

There is an encouragingly optimistic tone about the December financial letter of the National Bank of California of Los Angeles, in which attention is drawn to the tangible evidence of improvement as shown in bank clearings. The letter says: "Bank clearings in the first half of 1915 were twenty per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1913, which was our record year; but September and October of 1915 they were only falling twelve per cent below the corresponding months of 1913 and the trend is steadily upward. Comparing the first twenty days of November with the like days of 1913, the falling off is only six per cent. The growing activity and rising markets of the east and middle west are beginning to make it possible, for the first time in several years, for those who so desire to sell out and move to California. There are many indications of this. For example,

York the substitute for London and the dollar the substitute for the pound sterling in foreign exchange.

New Banking Home of Security National

When the handsome new home of the Security National Bank is completed on Spring street, adjoining the Security Trust and Savings Bank, it will be the largest structure in the city entirely devoted to banking purposes. The new building will be an imposing financial temple, one story high and of classical design in front, with the rear portion rising five stories. The banking room, the main portion of which will be in the one-story part of the building, will continue back under the five story structure and will be one of the largest and most commodious in the city. Marble and mahogany will be the material for its finish and it will rival the beauty and dignity of the Security Savings Banking room. The entire front of the new building will be of solid granite. Plans for the new bank building were prepared by Architect John Parkinson and the contract has been let to the F. O. Engstrom company, construction work to start immediately. The Baker Iron works is to provide the structural steel. Such portion of the five story part of the building as is not required for offices of the Security National Bank will be used for offices by the Security Trust and Savings Bank, which has been much crowded in its present quarters.

Stock and Bond Briefs

For the purpose of distributing reliable information regarding the mining industry of the southwest and particularly of the Oatman district, the Los Angeles Mining Bureau has been organized by thirteen mining men and brokers of this city and an office has

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Los Angeles

Clubwomen announce they favor dancing in cafes.
Samuel Gompers is Los Angeles visitor.
Realty Board luncheon speakers say prosperity has arrived.
Detective Sergeant J. E. Browning killed while trying to arrest Black Hand suspect.

California

Half million dollar loss in fire which nearly destroys town of Avalon, Catalina Island.
San Francisco exposition closes its doors.
State Railroad commission orders public utilities corporations to return \$1,000,000 to consumers.

United States

Federal reserve board announces improved business in November.
Trial of government suit to separate Central Pacific and Southern Pacific.
Trial of Hamburg-American line officials continues.
Henry Ford charters ship to take peace party to Europe.

Foreign

German Reichstag convenes.
Kaiser Wilhelm visits Emperor Francis-Joseph.
Attitude of Rumania puzzles both groups of allies.
Conquest of Serbia practically completed by invaders.
Italian claim material gains against Austria.

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8:00 p. m. The "Lark"

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10:15 p. m. San Francisco Passenger

Arrive San Francisco 1:00 p. m.

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10:00 p. m. Number 7

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